MONEY OF THE DEAD CROESUS Sept. 16 .- The Wayne Circuit C

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VOLUME 29.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 18, 1875 .- TWELVE PAGES.

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Cost of Building ..... \$2,000,000 Cost of Furniture ..... 450,000

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The business public will find it one of the most comfortable and convenient in the city, the rooms being unusually large, light, and siry, One of Otis Pros.

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The Rotunds has been elegantly fitted as a restangent, and will furnish all the delicacies of the season. The finest cysters in the country a specialty. The bar will be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, also, etc.

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THE YOUNG PEOPLE.

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All Classes Now Taking a Hand in the Discussion.

Every Aspect of the Matrimonial Question Receiving Attention.

Variety of Practical and Useful Suggestions Advanced.

The Extravagance of Men and Economy of Women Illustrated.

The Evils of Society, and How They May Be Corrected.

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PROS AND CONS.

Matrimony is good,—
There is no doubt about it;
For where would you and I have been
Had our folks lived without it? "I had no thought at first,"
As other folks have said,
To mix up in this little row,
And tall "goung folks" to wel.

But wedded life is best,— I'm very sure it is If that the man is up in life, And has a paying " bix."

But then to take a wife On hundreds eight a year, And try to dress her up like "folks," You'll find her very "dear." The boys are trying hard
To lay it to the girls,
And say it's on account of dress
Their ribbons, flounces, curis.

The girls are writing too, And making quite a noise; They say the fault is not with They lay it to the boys. Now, come out, boys and girls, And tell the honest truth; Just take a little blame yourselves, The fault is, sure, with both,

If, boys, you can afford
To make a change in tife,
By all means get a quiet home,
And find a loving wife.

And now I've said my say;
You've probably heard before,
That "Lors flies out at the winder
When want comes in at the door
When want comes in at the door A FAIR REPRESENTATIVE OF HIS CLASS.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Sept. 6.—Some of the communications of the young people on the matrimonial question have interested me considerably.

BLOOMINGTON, III., Sept. 6.—Some of the communications of the young people on the matrimenial question have interested me considerably. I hope our young lady friends will not form their opinions of the merits or demerits of the bachelor fraternity from the few specimens that have appeared in your paper. I can tell them from my own knowledge that the class has not been fairly represented. Each individual generally judges people and things from his own standpoint; or, as Mr. Wendell Phillips would put it, "They measure the attainments of others by the yardstick of their own ignorance."

If a young men is himself lacking the essential attributes of a noble manhood, as in the case of "Harry B. Free," it is very difficult for him to understand how a young woman of to-day can possess so exemplary a character as "One of Chicago's Daughters." She's a jewel, and I'd like to know her. Let a young man first instill into himself those purer, truer, nobler qualities which he so much desires to find in his lady frienda, and prove himself worthy the companionship of true, noble-hearted young women, and he will be surprised to find how soon he will be usbered into their society, and none the less astonished to learn that this world contains about as many true, high-minded women as men.

As long as there are young men who will squander their time and money in billiard-halls and drinking-saloons, just so long there will be young girls who will spend their time and money in so such young men.

I have always thought the financial question a very important one, and hence have long since determined not to marry until I had about \$10,000 ahead. At the age of 16 I was left with sufficient mears to enable me to spend five years in seminary and college. Seven years ago I came to this beautiful little city from an Eastern State, and, without an acquaintance in the place, started in business on my own account, with a capital of \$0.000. I never fait a disposition to work on a salary. I thought if I had any ability I should want to reap the

A VOICE FROM ST. LOUIS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna:

St. Louis, Sept. 11.—Having become very much interested in the discussion going on between both middle-aged and young couples matrimonially inclined, and leaning to the affirmative side of the question, I would beg a space in your valuable pares.

tive side of the question, I would beg a space in your valuable paper.

Now, I must say that the young men that think they cannot support a wife are mainly in the wrong. Let'me tail you why. You are the very ones to incite a young girl to lead an aimiless, fashionable life, for do you not always give your devoted attentions to the painted, befrizzled, and would-be musical genius of the family, to the utter exclusion of the practical daughter of the homeehold, filling in every niche, and corner with her little efforts to render home an inviting place, and every way desirable? Little de you think that to her you are indebted for the many little niceties that make their table so inviting and home so attractive, passing her wholly by, to hang entranced over the chair of the fashionable daughter that has no part or lot in the mater, making her aim in life to secure a rich husband, which, when once attained, thinks her troubles ended. Can you blame them for cultivating the talents that bring so much adoration, but which still penetrates theiriprimitive aim,—an early astilument in life?

As soon as young men are willing to acknowledge worth, shilly, and loving domesuic habits, as standing far above fashion and superficial knowledge, then, and only then, can you expect the girls to cultivate those talents that now in most cases lie dormant, until necessity brings forth these hidden resources, and it becomes necessary for them to become initiated into the mysteries of housework; and in the boundors.

Why? Because in your courting days you always sed them to think that you considered them angels, and far too sweet to mingle in the toil of earth, and thely, poor foolish wives, fear that they will lose caste with their lords and masters, or perchance such love as they have endowed them with, by descending from their lofty pedestat to help make a living.

I do not say all are of this stamp. There is much good left in the girls yet, and you showed to him with, by descending from their lofty pedestate to help make a living to your valuable paper.

Now, I must say that the young men that

May the good work go on, until all may see as I do.

WORTH CONSIDERING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Centralia, Sept. 15.—Thave read with some interest several of the numerous communications appearing weekly in your columns on the all-important subject of matrimony. Nearly all the writers agree that there is a great evil in society as now constituted that needs to be corrected, but none offer a remedy at all comman-surate with or adequate to cure the evil companied of. Any suggestion applicable to an individual case, while it may be sufficient for that particular case, yet, if not of general application, will accomplish nothing in remedying the great evil. What is needed is concert of action on the part of large numbers in society,

NUMBER 25.

frightened by the multiplicity of und and dread taking the fatal step to the from whence no woman returns save mire of the Divorce Court. The wretched stories of neglected and at they look on the faded and hopel nances of women who were once bring girls, and they conclude marriage is a cheat; a snare, and they will keep But if they would do as I have done they than the surface, they would find she great evil. What is needed is concert of action on the part of large numbers in society, Whether certain individuals, either lady or gentieman, whose affections are not already engaged, shall assume the matrimonial relation, with all its cares and responsibilities, is quite a debatable question, and may remain so for an indefinite period, particularly with the latter, so long as he remains in that condition; but let him fall in low with

late has become axiomatic is, that the "upper ten," and the greater part of society in general, wears a mask which is almost impensivable. (This is one of the reasons appointed in their companion.) True, there are those upon whom the mask looks better at the original; yet there are those who by the manners and customs of society are completed to go directly against heir better judgmass, and these are not few either. She cannot mean so settly what she saw when also uphous an assenting the correction, why not marry: Becume I am disguated with the "brainless young fops" a har waiting," etc.; for human nature averages the masses in the society of the present day, and am waiting, "etc.; for human nature averages the pre to each its due. You may say that I speak gildly and that Galesburg is a place of of size; true, but I can justly say that I now from or perience the requirements of a city social circle. A few words as to myself and why I do not marry. I am a young man (21), with no bad habits, and know the value of money, at least think that I do, having supported myself since the age of 14; obtained a college education daring that time, and have several hundred fooliars out at interest now; am not afraid, with good health and good sense, to marry. Am confident that my moome, though small, would more than balance the joint expense account, and as soon as the right person is found I shall marry her, but do not propose to marry an elephant or a butterfly.

Purther, I believe in marrying early, before the peculiarines of each are unchangeable, and while the details of life are yet fresh and may be appreciated by both man and wife; jet their habits of life he formed together, then will they have a warmer, truer, and better heart to bestow upon each other.

Pellow-young-man, let me say in the words of another that:

House the contract of the contract of the content of the

NOT SO BAD AS THEY SEEM.
To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
St. JOSEPH, Mich., Sept. 9.—I wish to say a word to those martyrs of creation who are sus-ceptible to the charms of the female population, but are afraid to choose a wife from among

them, and give up this necessary appendage to their happiness for several reasons which their them and gave up this necessary appendage to their happiness for several reasons which their narrow minds have concocted. The principal one is that the young ladies of to-day do not work. Now, you little dears, do you sup-pose that because the young lady upon whom you call does not bring in a cake-dish and stir up a cake before your wide-open eyes, that ahe never did a thing of the kind? Why do you she never did a thing of the kind? Why do you not inquire into the matter and learn our true worth, before you abuse us so unmercifully through the columns of The Trisune? If a young lady friend should present herself in the parlor, attired in working costume, and say that she had been cooking, you would imagine all kinds of domestic odors arising from her dress, and sit with your nose at an angle of 45 degrees, and upon leaving the house would solitoquize thusly: "I am surprised that Miss A. should present herself in such a manner. She doesn't look near as well with her hair plain as in crimps. She is simply a gas-light beauty," etc. Now, if you think we are going to subject ourselves to such remarks, simply to convince you that we do work, you are mistaken. No indeed; we appreciate your weakness, and are going to humor it as long as possible, even though we do prick our poor little fingers making the costume which so delights your factidious eye.

Now do not attempt to deny it: do not blame.

nagers making the costume which so delights your fastidious eye.

Now do not attempt to deny it; do not blame us for what you compel us to do, but be men, some out boidly and say that you cannot give up your own fooish habits for the more retired ness of a married man. Judge us not too tarshly from our exterior, but be assured that here is many a true and faithful heart beneath fashionable dress, only waiting for time and pourtunity to prove how willingly she will battle with life for one whom she loves.

LEAURA.

PRODUCE THE FIGURES. e Editor of The Chrongo Tribune: OK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 13.—I have taken a ly coincided with my views, I beg space in in paper for a letter expressing my opinions d views on this very important subject. I r important subject, for such I think it to be, matrimonial sea? I notice although this is a primary question, set all your correspondents have overlooked it. Many a young man would not fear to be able to live on his present income were he but started; and here, too, is where they greatly differ as to the cost of the outstart. I think it would undoubtedly be of benefit to

"TRUE INWARDNESS" OF A PEN-DRIVER.
To the Editor of The Chicage Tribuna;
CRICAGO, Sept. 5.—You wish to know something of the "true inwardness" of a workingman's life. If you will grant me space in your solumns I will try and enlighten you, although you cannot expect a contribution of this kind in hese times without some expression of discontent, as I start with the preamble that workingmen are not at present these times without some expression of, discontent, as I start with the preamble that workingmen are not at present paid a sufficient remuneration for their labor. I must first premise that you will allow a "quill-driver" to be a workingman. You only invite communications from laborers and mechanics, though I do not understand why you did not lavite them from clerks, who hold equally as low a position in the social scale, if not lower, unless it is for the reason you do not wish your columns fairly inundated with the subject. I am a married man, and the father of five "young barbarians," all of them as yet not old enough for anything but "play." I have buried two since I came to Chicago, thank God! Queer expression this, isn't it? Some of your readers in my grade of life will understand it. I am employed in a large soncern which I will call "Dotheboys" satablishment, where four-fifths of the lierks employed are paid at the rate of \$7 per week for nine hours' labor, one or two at 85, and one or two more at \$10, and I may here remark that the Preselyterian Pecasuiff who runs the concern prefers married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well knowing that a married men to single men, well know in that a married men to single men, well know in that a married men to single men, well know in that a married men to single men, well know in that a married men to single men, well know in the probability of cover year yead "Avery Gliburd," by Orphens C. Kerr? If you have not, do so, and you will find the prototype of this concern well-depicted there. Now for the problem which every wife has to solve, more difficult than the "pious assinorum" or "forty-seventh how to support a family of seven on it for a week. Here is her solution: Rest, 22 flour, \$1.50; tea, 50

HOME TRUTHS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

To the Easter of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Is there no one to tell the young folks some home truths on this marriage question? Where's Robert Collyer? Where's Mrs. Swisshelm? They know what pitiful nonsense "The Lonely Six," "Cosmopolitan," and such young fellows are talking, and what contemptible selfishness, cowardice, and lack of manly independence, they are showing. The substance of all this weak whining is, that

as between marriage and their costly, showy, superficial life, with its damaging amusements and luxuries, they prefer the latter. If they can combine the two by the help of father-inlaw or a girl's "property in her own right," they're agreeable; and to that end the "Lonely Six" advertise themselves, or, rather, a conventional portion of their society, for sale to the

Girls, don't buy one of them! To say nothing of the "portion," don't give yourself for one of the cheap fellows, even if he should for a moment to value you above his selfish pleasures. His momentary manliness must yield to what he calls the "demands of his position," which means his own enjoyment of creature comforts, and

his own enjoyment of creature comforts, and his own mortal terror of Mrs. Grundy and her cowardly followers, and means nothing else. Show a little favor to the young man who wants you first, afterwards income for your sake; who knows that he is equal to the task he sets himself, and who feels only for you.

In general terms, the siris are more nearly right on this question than the young men who have written so far. Their devotion to dress and show generally yields in the presence of stronger ties and higher duties. They need not be expected to adopt a life of toil, unless home and loved ones demand it, merely as a preparatory discipline, until men are ready to waive their preferences for softness and delicacy, and to show their appreciation of the roughening effects of "preparation of meals," etc. They are more capable of self-denial for home and hearthstone than the young man as exhibited in your columns lately, who is afraid to marry on an income of perhaps double what his parents enjoyed, lest a little less "style" in his living might "let him down a peg "in the estimation of fools, who seems incapable of a wholesome, persistent self-denial, and of the moral courage to defy the criticism of that most contemptibility of all shams, a purse-proud, dress-proud society. The young men who cannot afford to marry on \$1,500 or \$2,000 simply define themselves as too selfishly fond of their own enjowments, and incapable of self-sacrifice for that which out, to be the aim of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It the mainstay of commerce and industry in the land. To the young man of a marriageable age, even if his intention is to get married, the question occurs, How much mouey, ready cash, do I need to be able to launch myself on the matrimonial see 2 I notice at the control of the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not desirable that such soft-boned weaklings should perpetuate their kind. The girls are made of sterner stuff than this, and of land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land. To the young man of a marriageable weaklings should perpetuate their kind. The girls are made of sterner stuff than this, and of the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land. The girls are made of sterner stuff than this, and of the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of their life. It is better that they never marry, in any event. It is not the land of the land of

of ease where their pressuce is "sweetness and light," where they need not toil, for an ur known future, and a companionship which is to them a greater good than they leave, whatever of self-denial may come with it. The law of their hearts is stronger than all things else. They blunder fearfully in obeying it, but that is no impeachment of their motives.

Most men of character of the present generation, and neariy all the prominent men of a few years ago, could tell of early homes, maintained on soanty incomes, into which the servant-girl never entered, and of a degree of economy which "wasn't nice," but was morally and physically wholesome, to which the young men of to-day are utter strangers. They can also tell that the best the earth holds for them now is not the wealth in their hands, but their place in the hearts of those who, "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh," shared with them the privations of the early years.

It is not necessary to mix the multiplication with this question. Mathematics rule the physical world, but a true marriage conquers the mathematics. It is terribly significant of evil, when the divinely appointed universal law of marriage is reduced to weak subjection to changing "figures on a dial" by a cowardly subserviency to the extravagant customs of society.

These tables of expenses need frighten no

subserviency to the extravagant customs of society.

These tables of expenses need frighten no one. They are all compiled by Mrs. Grundy. Four hundred a year for clothing for the pair, and that they call economy! Cut it down one-half, and cut the sequaintance of all who cannot respect you therefor.

In this matter our American society needs a leaven of strong independence, fearless, deficient! Needs men and women of small or large incomes, who dare flaunt their disgraceful economy in church or society, whenever, their rightful duty or pleasure leads. To all such is hereby extended the right hand of fellowship of

THE BRIGHT ASPECT OF THE CASE.

and a half frame, with content and sufficiency

within.

Now do not think me foolish for writing these thoughts, and talking so much of myself, but as I knew best how I thought, myself seemed the one to write about. But let me say that all the girls are not what they seem to the order world. Many a girl who likes society can flirt, sing, dance, play on the piano, and make herself generally lively and attractive in every sense of the word, can love as ardently, be as constant, and bake as good cake and bread as those who are less frivolous in their outward appearance. Now

word, can love as ardently, be as constant, and bake as good cake and bread as those who are less frivolous in their outward appearance. Now "One Who Knows" says the "characteristic of man is pure, unadulterated selfishness." I should rather say it is the fault of some men, rather than characteristic of all men.

"Martha" says, "Men encourage and foster the love of dress in women by the special attention which they pay to stylishly-dressed ladies." I plead guilty to this charge. I would rather take a stylishly-dressed lady to promendae with, or to the boulevard, or to any place, to make the other boys jealous or ask questions about; but when you talk of marrying them, then do the men pick out the stylishly-dressed one? Oh, no!

Many a Charley or a Will has flirted with a splendidly-dressed woman who in the poorest of dresses had more real worth than the other.

But the secret seems to be that men feel that a woman who shows a good taste for neatly dressing when a girl, she may show that abomination of all men, the "shipshod style," when at home.

The main thing that keeps young folks from marrying is, the cash account is found to be too limited to supply the wants of the young folks in their "high-toned" notions, but when they consent to begin life as their parents before them, then will this question settle itself, and we will all be the happier for the adoption of the "common-sense plan." Yours respectfully, ROBERT.

A FEW WORDS FOR "AGRICOLA."
to the Easter of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—Please grant me space enough in your paper to address a few words to "Agricola," who wondered "how many of our ducated 'city girls' would be willing to leave their city homes, with its various amusements, and settle down to a quiet country life, "to be a farmer's wife, in short."

Now, I don't intend to inform him of just how

many sensible girls that would leave the city
"in a jiffy" for a "quiet country home" if they
only had the chance, but I do intend telling him of one, which one just happens to be myself.

I. too, have become disgusted with life in the city, wherein the highest aim that the people in general appear to strive for is the attainment of wealth (which material, it seems, will keep the dishonest "up in the world," and up in the so-cial circles, whilst those who endeavor to be onest and upright can do barely more than

cial circles, whilst those who eddeavor to be honest and uprightean do barely more than "make both ends meet"). Now, I don't assume to know a very great deal about country life, but this much I do know; that the people in general who dwell in the country don't deprive themselves of the proper amount of food in order to enable them to dress 'in the latest mode and appear as well, if not better, than their neighbors, on a small income.

Some imagine a "farmer's wife" need know little besides how to perform their daily labor; but if I were to picture a country home for me I would picture a home where tasts for the ornamental, as well as the useful, had been displayed, and where the days proved long enough for the farmer's wife to cultivate the mind as well as the garden.

I really casnot imagine why a farmer and a farmer's wife cannot have as lofty aspirations, as noble minds, and as much refinement and education as a city gent and a city gent's wife. I firmly believe that more happiness and more enjoyment can be found out in the country lann in the city, if sought for. Now, "Agr.ola" need not infer that I am in search of merely a good home, that impels me to write thus, as he would be utterly mistaken on that point; for the facts are, I have as good a home with my parents as the most of girls have; but, as he stated he would like to hear from some of the city girls on the subject of "country life." I concluded to offer him some of my own (or rather "our" own) would be a very desirable thing indeed, yet I could not suffer myself to marry for such alone.

I trust that if ever I do marry (and I presume I shall, "when the right one comes

yet I could not suffer myself to marry for such alone.

I trust that if ever I do marry (and I presume I shall, "when the right one comes along") that love will be mutual, and that he whom I marry will be as worthy of me as I will be worthy of him.

"Agricola" must not think that all the city girls do naught but think of theatres, operas, parties, dress, etc. I admit a good many young ladies have a great fondness for such, and such young ladies seldom have a very great amount of sense—hence they would not be very suitable for a farmer's wife.

Are we to hear from "A," again?

I WONDER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—All these recrimination and quarreling among the young people through the columns of your esteemed paper will not help matters half so much as the detailed experiones of really competent housekeepers. Please ask them to recount their actual expenses in detail; then we shall know how they lived, travagant housekeepers use so much and have so little to show for it. I suppose most ladies so little to show for it. I suppose most lanes keep an account of their expenses, and therefore they might easily furnish us with an account of their daily expenses, say for a month. The most any one has done hitherto is to say: rent, so much; butcher, so much; grocer, so much, and then to assert they lived well on this amount. The latter I beg leave to doubt very much until the secret working of the system is explained.

very much until the secret working of the system is explained.

Meanwhile, as I can help in no better way, I will contribute a recipe for a dish fit for an epicure, and cheap enough to be within the reach of even working people. My husband was kind enough to suggest its preparation, so the credit of invention belongs to him:

Tomaloss and Rice—Scald a tea-cup of good rice; scald and peel five to six nice, ripe tomatoes; put both together in a stew-pen, add a tablespoonful of sugar, sait and pepper to taste, and water enough to bring the rice, when done, to the consistency of plain-boiled rice. Before taking up add a tablespoonful of butter.

If this dish is nicely prepared, those who have eaten of it once will want to eat it often. I may also add that it is very wholesome.

Physician's Wifz.

section of it once will y the process it nows in a large diagnate measures and the consent when the society, whenever, their rightful duty or pleasure leads. To all such is hereby extended the right hand of fellowship of New ExoLAND.

THE BRIGHT ASPECT OF THE GASE. It the Exicotory The CASE. It the Exicotory The Case. The Concaso, Sept. 14.—The young folks have created so much discussion of the question, "To marry or not to marry," that I have become an interested reader, and sent some pleasura monother in reading their different views, had some of them have come home to some pleasura monother in reading their different views, had some of them have come home to some pleasura monother in reading their different views, had some of them have come home to mee abeing particularly true. And at the same time I feel that I might offer some suggestions which would be of use in furthering this good work.

I agree with "Basy Body" that the way to begin life is to develop the phrenological bump of a wing power as soon as possible, and that a spirit of contentment is to be valued above in many other things.

My idea used to be, never marry until you can support a wife and yourself as well as you were when at home; whereas, if I had contemplated the past in my memory. I could have seen that my parents, with all their years of toil and experience, had only now attained the point in their life at which I proposed to start.

I may have been chiled ambitions or proud, but I thought I had only the ideas of one who had ambution enough to carry him successfully through life. But then is all foolishmess.

I have radically changed my ideas by being thrown in the society, and understanding the nature, of true women. If all women are life would not rather aways be I she hat women are less given to foolishly making a spirite of time of the proposit to start.

I must unproce myself and not isoft limes to be first the wind of true would have been if I had leased on my parents. And the support myself is men to the provided to make a suppor

A WAYFARER'S NOTES.

Taken on the Road from Chicago to Rock Island-The Crops.

me Observations of a Typical Emi-grant-Family, and Their History.

Class of American Society that Deserves Recognition and Encouragement.

How the Journey from Canada to Oregon Is Made by a Farming Family of Eleven.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

Rock ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 15.—Passing over the country between this point and Chicago, via the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, some

generally will be very good. In some few places, and very few, the yield may be light, but as a rule, and more especially in this section, there will be a heavy crop. The rich green of the corn-fields, only just beginning to pale before the fervid heat of the few days of recent summer weather, is grateful to the eye, while the large, full ears, bending over with their own weight, promise that reward to the farmer which he deserves. The expectation here is most san-guine for heavy returns, and two weeks more of guine for heavy returns, and two weeks more of sun and summer weather will be more than suf-ficient to render everything safe. The frost of some two weeks since did no harm around here worth speaking of. In passing over the road the varied colors of the BEAUTIFUL PRAIRIE FLOWERS

attract the eye, yellow, blue, and purple pre-dominatog; and, as they stand out against the background of green, the effect is most pleas-ing. A number of Osage orange hedges are seen from time to time—some of them well-grown and impassable for animals, but as a rule many cape are percentible, and the ordinary many gaps are perceptible, and the ordinary rail-fence on one side or the other is rendered necessary. Some willow hedges were also noticed, well grown. The wild sun-flower is seen in profusion everywhere, its bright yellow giving variety to the colors of the landscape. The heavy sultry heat of yesterday afternoon was very oppressive. We had our usual allowance of dust and cinders, to which the patient traveler by railway must needs submit. About 3 p. m. a refreshing shower of rain fell, which brought some relief. Last night at 9 p. m. a heavy thunder storm commenced

at this point, and torrents of rain fell for a cou-ple of hours. It has rained slightly at intervals all night, and continued sprinkling this morning, but has now ceased. We had as passengers on the train yesterday a family of eleven who were emigrating from London, Canada West, to Oregon. The husband and father was a tall, robust, patriarchal-looking man of 45 or thereabouts, with full reddish beard, dark hair and eyes; great reserve force; regular, handsome, and manly face; quick, decisive, and stern manner at times, that told of decisive character. The nervone-s anguine temperament had evidently in him been held in check all his life long by a life of healthy outdoor labor which had given him a magnificently-developed muscalar system. His wife was even a finer specimen of a woman than he was of a man. As tall as her husband; about 40 years of age; of commanding and yet kindly presence; broad, full, and solid in every nook and crevice wherein the female form may accumulate flesh without absolute obliteration of the lines of beauty, she stood, or est,

A MODEL OF MATRONLY VIOOR
and robust health, upon which the eye never failed to rest with satisfaction.
She hadborne nine robust children, four girls first and afterwards five boys, varying from 17 down to 3 years of age; and vet her light brown hair had no thread of silver, nor her fair, blonde face a wrinkle of care. Her eldest daughter of 17 might have been a younger aster, but that the unusually broad and generous proportions of the mother suggested long-continued and yet healthy child bearing. She must have

portions of the mother suggested long-continued and yet hesithy child-baring. She must have been very handsome as a girl. The clear-cut, full, and yet ripe, red lipe, with the barest indication of a scorrafi curve, softened by good-nature and homorous feeling, told of a power of sarcasm that doubtless could sting if the occasion demanded. And yet the calm and quiet case, the peaceful, marronly atmosphere of repose that surrounded her, the easy consciousness of power and authority in her own peculiar sphere, which it was rarely necessary to even appear to exercise. Was really most admirable and charming. Strong, determined, and capable as her husband was, she was yet, a far better woman than he was a man,—and he was a superior specimen of manhood,—whose presence commanded instant respect. She was, as every true woman must be, the pivot around which revolved the whole domestic economy. She quietly took charge of the large roil of tickets for the family, as being a better care-taker than even her business-like husband.

THE ELDEST DADOSITER
was 17, fair, brown-haired, pretty, with strong features, as indeed all had with but one exception. She like all the rest, was robust; of a determined temper, deaddedly "spunky," and with a marked will of her own, points of character which she, in common with all her brothers and mother. The "force" of the father, as well as the strong temper also, was easily seen in her. She was plainly a girl that could take care of herself, and would be nobody's fool. Indeed, she would not have been her parenta' child had she lacked the strong common-sense of either, especially that of her mother. She would in time develop into much such a woman as her mother was though she could hardly in these degenerate days, be the possessor of such rare physical powers as graced this true woman, who express it, towering over ordinary femininity as might a frigate-of-the-line over an ordinary merchantman.

THE OTHER CHILDERN

were like a flight of stairs, gradually descending to the young, tearful, defai

of the climate. Times were dull in Canada, though there was no suffering. The laborar could live very well, and prices generally were moderate. They had now a good and popular Government. The laws, he thought, were better enforced there than here; considered this a fine, rich country through which we were passing, but thought a man could farm as well in Canada; was disappointed at the style of barms seen along the road. In Canada one could always see large, roomy, and well-finished barns, even where the houses might be inferior. There was a constant emigration from Canada to the States. The Canadas Government were transporting emigrants free from England and Scotland, and had been for two years, and supporting them in Canada until they obtained work, only to see them, as soon as they got \$5 together, and often before they had anything at all, leave for the States. It would "swamp" the Government eventually if they kept up such a system. It did not pay to pick up mechanics and operatives in Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, etc., and bring them to Canada, only to see them cross the frontier to seek work in the States. What they wanted in Canada was a farming class to settle and develop the country, and it would pay the Government to offer such people inducements to remain.

The family traveled, from considerations of

and develop the country, and it would pay the Government to offer such people inducements to remaid.

The family traveled, from considerations of economy, in the smoking-car. They were all comfortably but plainly dressed, and evidently belonged to the best class of the farming community of Canada. The shapely, white, and delicate, yet firm, hands of the eldest daughter showed that she was unused of late years to household labor, and her ready worsted work, on which she was engaged from time to time, suggested a cultivation that ruder fingers might not attain to. Their commissariat department was of the simplest,—soda-crackers, boiled ham, and bread being the basis, some jars of preserves being kept more e-pecially under the care of the mother.

Actass to be counted.

Here was, indeed, I thought, a class of emigrants that we might well welcome with a hearty greeting to the hearts and homes of the hospitable West. These people bring some money; and, what is better than money, they bring health and strength, and energy and intelligence. They bring habits of industry and order, of temperance, and respect for established authority. They and their descendants cannot fail to leave their impression upon whatever section they may chance to settle in. They will constitute a portion of the true bone-and-sinew of the country, and no community that receives them can fail to be the better for their presence.

If I have been prolix beyond the limits, let this be my excuse: It has been too much the custom, methinks, in this latter day of American history to run after the "society people." We have had our share, in all conscience, of Jenkins and his retailed goesiping. The politicians, the bankers, the lawyers, the clergy, the editors, as well as the thieves, murderers, prostitutes, pick-pockets, and defaulters of the country, have been interviewed to death. This being the case, just for a chance, if for no other purpose, admit this hastily-written sketch of some unassuming people who will henceforward form a portion of our com

#### ASSIGNATS AND GREENBACKS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Some days since you published the following on your leading editorial

lished the following on your leading editorial page:

There was once a sort of money known as assignats. It resembled the greenbacks in many respects. Its material was paper, it was a promise to pay. It circulated. It was secured by a pledge of the faith and resources, etc., of all France. But it went down, down, until its chief value was as wall-paper in a peasant's hut. Will some inflationist explain the whys and whereforces of this fact? Why, gentle stupid, tell us why?

In response to this I wrote you, offering to answer your question. If you would publish my re-

swer your question, if you would publish my re-ply, and you notify me of your willingness as oliows:
"Somebody, who is apparently afraid to sign

his name, writes us and offers to answer the question why the French assignat went down in value, and explain why the greenback, though wholly deprived of a specie, is sure not to share the same fate. Let him answer forthwith. gymnastics we advise him to turn his attention

gymnastics we advise him to turn his attention to discovering perpetual motion, and to proving that black is white."

And now we will look into some of the reasons why the assignats "went down, down," and show why the greenbacks "will not share the same fate."

The assignats were issued in an amount beyond all hope of redemption. Their sum ran above 45,000,000,000,000 of francs,—which, at 5 francs to the dollar, would be \$9,000,000,000.

The population of France at that time was about 25,000,000 of people, so that the issue of assignats was equal to \$360 for every man, woman, and child in the nation.

They were not based on the "faith and resources" of the French nation at all. Their security was the piedge of coofiscated estates. France was in an age of revolutions. It was one set of men in power to-day, and another set

#### THE ORIGIN OF MAIZE.

In the days when the grand old woods untamed Stood erect in the sunsets red, Or besprinkled the rushing floods unnamed With the bloom of their summers dead, Lived a maid in a hunter's lodge, as fair As a flower o' the forcest rude, And as free as the free, untroubled air Of its infinite solitude.

But a spirit, whose haunt was the river-shore,
Oft carcasing her slender feet,
Stole a glance at the gentle face bont o'er
The unrest of his winding-sheet;
And so limpid the depth of those dark eyes
Whence her innocent soul outshone
That the god of the stream desired, with sighs,
That the maiden might be his own.

That the maiden might be his own.

Then he twined o'er his brow the dripping weed.
And in desperate mood for love's misd need.
Up arose from his watery lair.

Like a startled gazelle the maid leaped back.

Neath the fluitering forest's wing;

With the flight of a fawn, when flerce hounds true.

But the some of the gods are fleeter far.

Than the daughters of mortal kind;

With the rush of a mateoric size.

He pursues, and she flies like wind.

Now a bend of the stream her eyes deplore.

In her path is the watery death;

Close behind is the god. O fatal shore!

On her face is a chill, damp breath.

With a panting of prayer, "Great Mantiou,
Hasten now to deliver!" she pleads;
Then, with sudden-born impulse, swift she flew
To a bower of river reeds;
And their tremulous stems about her bound,
As if swept in a whirlwind storm;
And behold! in their light embraces wound,
the is changed to another form.

Ehe is rooted in earth, her rare round arms
late tapering leaves are grown,
and a proud plumed stalk, her heart yet warms,
Like a princess the reeds enthrone.
Pine and silken, her hair sheaves round the pearis,
Flashed out from her smile of soorn,
Now the kernels of snow, the milk-ast whoris,
Of a beautiful ear of corn.

Thus arrosted, the god his chaplet fitings
On the waves of his subject stream—
How, to mockery broken, its current sings
Of his broken, delusive dream?
Then the passionate spirit, foliad, betrayed,
Is dissolved into dew-fine sprays,
To adorn with a crown of tears the maid
Metamorphosed to graceful mains.

"LOOEYVILLE." Popular Pride as to a Not Very Ex-

traordinary Structure. The Fifth Grand Aggregation of the World's Arts, Sciences, Man-

ufactures, Etc.

A Loose State of Morals—Some Politica Peculiarities—The Coming Municipal Election.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune. LOUIVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—The natives call i

LOUVILLE, Ky., Sept. 15.—The natives call it
"Loosyville," and the Gazetteer says it is a
thriving town on the south branch of the Ohio
River, 150 miles below Cincinnati.
"LOORYVILLE"
is a town of marked characteristics, and a thorough example of that peculiar combination of
provincial appearance and metropolitan features
peculiar to cities in the West and South. Cowpastures and iron business-blocks are thrown pastures and iron business-blocks are thrown into vicinity in a strange jumble; while a vehicle, after bowling smoothly along over a con-crete boulevard or modern-block pavement, sud-denly finds itself jolting over a limestone-paved or macadamized street, of most primitive con-

Louisville is an old town. Antiquity is its Louisville is an old town. Antiquity is its boast; but, when they say that Daniel Boone discovered the city, that is putting it on too strong. If numerous gaudily-colored lithographs, calling attention to the virtues of various nostrums, are to be believed, Louisville was, in 1775, composed of five canoes and twolve Indians, with eagle-feather head-dresses, and very little else to hide their tawny physiques; and, in 1875, of a bridge across the Ohio. 'The visitor to Louisville has bridge choked into him at every step. A friend meets you and says:

"Seen the bridge?"

"Yes."

"Seen the canal?"

"Seen the canal?"
"Yes."
"Oh! then there's nothing to do but take "Oh! then there's nothing to do but take a drink."

Cincinnati is proud of its two bridges and fountain; but the pride of the average Louis-villian over the very indifferent wooden-and-iron structure connecting Jeffersonville with this city approaches the sublime.

Just now,

AN "EXPOSITION"

approaches the sublime.

Just now,

AN "EXPOSITION"

claims their attention between drinks. When the Exposition epidemic, which still exists in a virulent form, first broke out, Louisville took it very bad. A brick building was erected, and four financial and exhibitive failures did not deter the enthusiastic merchants of the city from once more moving their show-cases up to the building and calling the display the "Fifth Grand Aggregation of the World's Arts, Sciences, Manufactures, and Wealth."

On Wedneaday, Sept. 1, the package and delivery wagons, drays, carts, coal-bins, ice-wagons, and suything and everything that went on wheels, formed in procession, and marched, or rather rumbled, through the streets, bearing banners on their sides descriptive and laudatory of the virtues of various "Life-Giving Oils." "Electric Salves," etc. This was termed by the Louisville press "a grand allegorical pageant, indicative of the resources and wealth of America,—the whote glittering panoply standing forth an unanswerable argument and evidence of the superiority of America over her more pretentious rivals of monarchy-ridden Europe." That's pretty, am't it? It is a spawn from the teeming prain of the gorgeous Padman, of "Small-Talk" notoriety.

The display at the Exposition Building is a

brain of the gorgeonator notoriesty.

The display at the Exposition Building is a good one for Louisville. As a local fair, it is a success; as an exposition of American resources an ignominious failure.

I want to say that Louisville is

AT ITMORAL TOWN.

I want to say that Louisville is

AT IMMORAL TOWN.

The vigor with which thieves, samblers, and those restering sores on humanity, the social svils, were treated at the hands of the law during the years 1873 and '74 (during one of those spasmodic fits of reform with which all cities are occasionally attacked), has been succeeded, during the past year, by an almost equal laxity. Faro-bunko thrives almost in the open air. A walk down Jefferson street will allow the pedetrian to hear distinctly the "All ready, gentlemen," of the "dealer," or the muffled ratile of the ivory balls in the keno "goose," and the enthusiastic yelp of the man who has "five in a row," followed, of course, by the growling reference to the infernal regions by the men who have "cases" on hand. Thieves ply their occupation with impunity, and the scarlet woman spreads her nets with a brazen effrontery that equals (it were impossible to ercel) that of the frail denizens of certain Chicago streets.

upon the gilded and ungilded abodes of sin, at the instance of court-officers who seek fees out of the misfortunes of this unfortunate class, are strictly aboosed, and quiet houses remain unmolested.

EENTRALIZATION

is made a feature of their government. Instead of being allowed to exist throughout the city, an annoyance and disturbance to all quiet and respectable citizens, they are all (with not over six exceptions) forced to take up their abode on a street in the centre of the city, known as Lafayette street. Here, on both sides of the street, for a distance of a half-mile, cluster these sink-holes of iniquity,—a community of evil,—a veritable cesspool of corruption. Side by side are estacely mansions and abject hovels,—the one filled with women deceived by the filter one filled with women deceived by the filter one filled with women deceived by the filter one in the other filled with women upon whom rum, disease, and their mode of life, they done their work.

The advantage of this plan of centralization, from a policeman's standpoint, is apparent.

It has been remarked that the Kentuckian likes his pipe, his pot, his pacer, and his politics,—principally the second and last mentioned, the former being better known as a demijohn.

THE INTEREST IN FOLITICE is general. This is owing to the peculiar manner in which their elections are conducted. Delegate or mass nominating Conventions are not known.

When a man, by some peculiar sophistry eminently his own, makes the discovery that the public is anxious to raise him to a position of trust and power, he writes out a card, signing it "Marky Voteras," calling upon him to be a candidate. He accepts, and its fairly on the turf; and then, as Watterson remarked. "The man with the most money win."

Campaigns are long and earnest. I remember two men who announced themselves through the public is anxious to raise him to a position of the people at the poll, Aug. 4, 1874."

Money is genet realy, and Louisville during a campaign is the Paradise of bummers.

The gentle read

CASTLES IN SAND.

Two children were making the most of the day,
In the sand their castles building,
While out in the herbor the sunset gold
Was every vessel gilding.
But the on came over the castles dear,
And the charm of the sunset faded;
Oh! after a labor is loat may we
Go happily home as they did.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES

Radway's Ready Relief CURES THE WORST PAINS In from One to Twenty Minute

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need my a suffer with pain. Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN It was the first and is the Only Pain Remedy

In from One to Twenty Minute

Radway's Ready Relie WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Break, Mumps, Congestion of the Breakhing, Falpitation of the Heart, Hysterica, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatin, Cold Chills, Ague Chills. pplication of the Ready Relief to the me

FEVER AND AGUE

HEALTH! BEAUTY

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIE

AN IMPORTANT LETTER

remedies, and some four months ago read a sur-philadelphia Saterday Zeening Fue & a sur-effected on a person who had long been stilled and been. I work right of and got some of such parilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Asymmetry and commenced taking them. In those they by relieved, and now leel as well as over.

DR. RADWAY'S Regulating Pills

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New World from the Darwin has been species a part of his stim roundifolici.

This little place and the plant to first specimens would in a lump of eome hand. The above a third of has from two from the root, a faces looking of the leaves toutscles, each surrounded with visuid secretion.

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# RADWAY'S REMEDIES

from One to Twenty Minute

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It was the first and is the

ly Pain Remedy rom One to Twenty Minutes

dway's Ready Relief

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DR. RADWAY'S

E GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER

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AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

DR. RADWAY'S egulating Pills

the care of all disorders of the Structure, parify, cleanse, and strengthen the care of all disorders of the Structure, Bladder. Newvoor Desputy Structure, Continents, Indianation, Desputy Structure, Indianation, Desputy

Darwin's New Work, on Insectivorous Plants.

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Object-Lessons in Zoology-Memoirs of John Quincy Adams.

Archery in Great Britain .-- The Corporation of London Library.

Scientific Notes---Tall Tortoises---" Flower of the Holy Ghost"

LITERATURE,

FLESHEATING PLANTS.

PRESIDENCY SOURCE PLANTS. By CRARLES DARWIN, M. A.,

P. R. S., etc. With Illustrations. 12mo., pp. 402.

New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$2.

The interesting fact that certain species of plants are in the habit of capturing insects for the evident purpose of feeding upon them, has long been known to naturalists; and a considerable literature, embodying the results of manifold and wide-spread observations, has accumulated upon the subject. The most extended reatise that has yet appeared is this from Mr. Darwin, an investigator of whom it is well known that when he once undertakes the solution of a problem in science, never leaves is until it has been tested by an exhaustive series of experiments sustained with marvelous patience and ingenuity. Mr. Darwin entered upon the study of insectivorous plants in 1860, and with the help of his two sons, George and Francis, and of various other exjeorge and Francis, and of various other ex-jects in science, he has amassed in the fifteen absoquent years an amount of fresh and curi-nal data sufficient to fill the present portly duo-

drink largely, so as to retain many drops of viscid fluid round the glands, sometimes as many as 200, exposed during the whole day to a glaring sm."

From the size of the plant it may be judged that is captures only tiny prey. Flies are its most frequent victims. The largest insect that Darwin ever saw entrapped by it was a small butterfly (Caenonympha pamphilus), but a large living dragon-fly has been found by snother theorem firmly clasped by two leaves that united their powers to hold and strangle him. In places where the Drosers is common the number of insects which it slaughters must be enormous. "I gathered by chance a dozen plants," says Darwin, "bearing fifty-six fully expanded leaves, and on thirty-one of these dead insects or remaine of them adhered. . On one plant all six issues had caught their prey; and on several plants very many leaves had caught more than a single insect. Our one large leaf I found the remains of thirteen distinct insects."

The leaf captures insects that alight upon it, first by means of the viscous fluid that instantly these their organs of motion, after which it solds them by the tentacles that slowly curve in and elsep the prisoners on every side. The plants en the tentacles are so exquisitely sensitive that the excessively delicate feet of the smallest gnat coming in contact with the fluid arrounding them excite them to action. Mr. Darwin ascertained by experiment that a particle of human hair weighing 1-35714 of a grain placed on a gland caused the tentacle bearing it to infect towards the centre of the leaf, while less than the millicuth of a grain of phosphate it summan assorbed by a gland produced the same effect. According to Dr. Nitschke, insects its nearly killed in about fifteen minutes after lighting on a leaf, owing to their trache being lided by the viscid secretion which the glands four out in freeh supplies upon irritation.

This socretion was proved by Darwin to be similar in nature to the gastric juice discharged by the stomach of animals. Under his observati

Combine. Of this has his conting flash, common of the comm

sitive to the fact that he had not been placed by a unanimous vote at the head of their Government.

On the first day of 1826 he made the following significant entry in his diary: "The year has been the most momentous of those that have passed over my head, inasmuch as it has witnessed my elevation, at the age of 58, to the Chief Magistracy of my country, to the summit of laudable, or, at least, blameless, worldly ambition; not, however, in a mauner satisfactory to pride or to just desire; not by the unequivocal suffrages of a majority of the people, with pernaps two-thirds of the whole people adverse to the actual result. Nearly one year of this service has stready passed, with little change of the public opinion or feslings; without disaster to the country; with an unusual degree of prosperity, public and private." This admission, galling to the pride of any man, sorely wounded the cold but ambitious spirit of Mr. Adams.

The record in his journal is made up of minute details, much of them of a petty character, and month by month the tone of weariness and discontent grows more emphatic. As a stateman and a diplomatist, Mr. Adams was adapted to every important office in the administration of Government that he was called upon to occupy, but socially he was ill fitted for the place of President. The intrusion of the multitude upon his time and courtesy was intolerable to him, and to be urbane, friendly even, with an indiscriminate throng of visitors was, at last he found, too high a price to pay for the highest honor that could be bestowed by the nation. At one time he writes: "The suffering that must be suppressed, the cheerfulness that must be suppressed, the cheerfulness that must be assumed, the indifference or gayety which surround me, the various calls of sympathy with those whose business or pleasure brings in society with me, form altogether a sort of convulsive state of cristence which sometimes seems as if it would burst every ligament of self-control." One of the meet notable events set down in the j

phis: J. B. Lappincoux & Co.
Maurice Desiries. By George Lawrence, Anther of
"Guy Livingstone," etc. Chicago: Donnelly, Loyd
& Co. Paper. Price, 12 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

Harper's Magazine for October (Harper &
Brothers, New Yorle). Contents: "At One
Again," by Jesn Ingelow; "The Land of the
Lakes; or, The New Northwest," by L. W.
Powell; "Parisias Journalists," by Junios Henri
Browne; "Sister and Lover," by F. W. Bourdillou; "The South Kensington Museum"
(second paper), by Moncure D. Conway; "The
Origin of Maises," by L. W. Backus; "Gimpses
of Dixie; the Broken Axle and the SmokingCar," by Charles D. Deahler; "The First Century of the Republic (two!fth paper)—The Experiment of the Union, with Its Preparations,"
by the Rev. Theodore Woolsey, D. D., LL.D.;
"The Popular Ido]," by William Mackay; "The
Bepublican Movement in Europe" (inseteenth
paper), by Emilio Castelar; "A Pair of Scales,"
by Mrs. Frank M'Oaxthy; "The Happy Islands,"
by J. W. De Forest; "Legislative Humors," by
the Hon. S. & Cox; "Bertha's Experiment," by
Louise Chandler Mcuiton; "So Wags the
World," by Nellie M. Hutchimson; "Garth," by
Julian Hawthorne; "The Mission of Music,"
by Ellis Gray; "The First Breath of Antumn,"
by A. F.; "New World: New Love," by Alfred
H. Louis.

Allantic for October (H. O. Houghton & Co.,
Boston). Contents: "Roderick Hudson. X.—
The Cavaliere," by Hiram Eich; "Arthur Hugh
Clough," by T. S. Perry; "The Weaven," by J.
B. Bittinger; "The Oleander-Free: A Story of
the Bristish Press-Gang," by Emily E. Ford;
"That New World," by Mrs. S. M. B. Platt;
by Henry Whitney Cloveland; "The Ourious
Republic of Gondour; "October Days," by
Sylvester Baxter; "Souther Home-Politics,"
by Henry Whitney Cloveland; "The Ourious
Republic of Gondour; "October Days," by
Sylvester Baxter; "Souther Home-Politics,"
by Shert F. Webster; "Old Thme Oriental
Trade," by W. L. Fawcette; "Gen. John De
Forest; "Through Utah," by John Codman;
'Indecision," by Fanny Barrow; "How She
Found Out," by Rose Terry Cooke; "The
Napoleon of Histor

PAMILIAR TALK.

The Archery Company of Scotland celebrates the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation during the coming year. The company was started under the Presidency of the Marquess of Atholl, in 1676, for the purpose, says the nistorian of the troop, of keeping up "the practice of archery in Scotland, and to prevent falling into disuse a healthful and manly exercise, in which our forestations are much excelled." It has preserved its organization, and, we may pressume, faithfully held to the purpose for which it was founded, up to the present time, when a history of its career, compile." 'from minutes of meetings and other records, which have been kept with wonderful regularity since its embodiment in 1676. "has been published in London. Archery was introduced into England in the first half of the fifth century, and the bow was thereafter largely relied upon as a weapon of warfare. Hareld and his two brothers were thin the Beetis of Hastings, is 1066, by arrows discharged from the access boys of the Norman discharged from the access of the Norman disch

Fig. 19. The control of the control

several thousand persons. The edifice, situated at the east end of Guildhall (the latter building stands at the head of King street, Cheapside), was erected at a cost of \$250,000, the price of the land swelling the sum to \$375,000. "The structure consists of two rooms, or halls, placed one over the other, with reading, sommittee, and munimenizooms surrounding them." The lower room is occupied with the cide mussum and the upper hall with the collectian of books.

The library was opened to the free use of the public the 10th of hirch, 1873. It is said by the Athenaems to be 'the freest' library in the universe, any person having access to it on simply recording his name and address in a book kept for the purpose. The volumes on its shelves now number 10,000, and the visitors are as many as 500 daily All, however, do not enter the library as reasers, some few being attracted by mere curiosity. A room adjoining the main library, containing "dictionaries in all languages, directorie to all parts of the world, atlases, maps, guide-books, encyclopedias, works on commercia subjects, legal and otherwise, periodical pullications relating to agriculture, industry, commerce, and the applied sciences," is open to ill persons, not even the formalicy of signing heir names being required. Here one has but to ake a seat and call for any work desired when at obligung attendant immediately answers the request.

Among the valuable documents contained in the kibrary is a collection of 950 original Royal proclamations issued by Charles I., the Parliament, the Protector, Charles II., James II., and William III. The colection also contains the charter granted by Vilham the Conqueror to the City of London n 1067. "It is beautifully written in Saxon chascters, in about four lines, upon a strip of parciment 6 inches long and 1 broad," and bears its signature of the King. Carefully protected it a glass class is one of the best of the six known stographs of Shakspeare. It is affixed to a deed b bargain and sate of "all that messnage or the

Mankind are in the habit of talking carelessly of millions, as though it were an easy matter for the mind to apprecias the magnitude of such sums. The actual disculty of doing so will be realized by a decided fort to comprehend how much 1,000,000 exact; means. A method has been successed. been suggested by h. Oroll, of England, by which one may come it some understanding of the enormous numbr represented: "Take a narrow strip of paperi3 feet 4 inches in length, and stretch it along the wall of a large hall; then mark off at one end to tenth of an inch. This tenth will represent abundred, and the entire strip a million."

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

of the Mauritius, asking that the race of gigantic land-tortoises indigenous to the Island of Aldabra should be saved from extermination through the interposition of Government. As in the Galipagos Islands of the Pacific Ocean, and in the several islands of the Indian Ocean, where these huge animals were once abundant, they are rapidly becoming extinct in the Island of Aldabra, owing to their reckless slaughter by the crews of vessels landing at the island. huge animals were once abundant, they are rapidly becoming extinct in the Island of Aldabra, owing to their reckless slaughter by the crews of vessels landing at the island, and

yet been taken by the authorities, but it is hoped that means will eventually be adopted to preserve the existence of one of the most interesting animal types now extant in the world.

A living pair of the Aldabra tortoises have, through the efforts of Mr. Gauther, been secured for the Zoologuezi Gardens in London. The animals are both natives of Aldabra, although not of the same breed. The dimensions of the male are: Length of the shell, 5 feet 9 inches; circumference of the shell, 5 feet 9 inches; circumference of the shell, 5 feet 9 inches; width of head, 6 inches; weight shout 800 pounds. The animal was transported to the Leychelles Islands, some seventy years ago. It was by its last proprietor kept in company with the female in a state of semi-domestication on Carf Island. The dimensions of the male of semi-domestication on Carf Island. The dimensions of the male in a state of semi-domestication on Carf Island. The dimensions of the male of shell, 3 feet 4 inches; width of shell, 8 feet 10 inches; and commence, and finance. The chaos and country and particularly solved.

It is not evicent, from all that we see and hear on severy side shout 800 pounds. The animal was transported to the Leychelles Islands, some seventy years ago. It was by its last proprietor kept in company with the female in a state of semi-domestication on Carf Island. The dimensions of its mate are: Length of shell, 3 feet 4 inches; width of shell, 8 feet 10 inches; and circumference, 5 feet 4 inches. Those female deposits from fifteen to twenty round hard-shelled eggs three times annually, viz., in the month of July, August, and Suprember.

The pair differ strikingly in the color, form, and soulpture of their shells. That of the male has been because of the soul strike firms and suprement. The color of price many the second of the suprement of the suprember. The characteristic control of the suprember of the suprember. The characteristic control of the suprember of the suprember. The characteristic control of the suprember. The characte The months of July, August, and September.

The pair differ scrikingly in the color, ferm, and sculpture of their shells. That of the male is brownish in hise, and has a high, rounded outline, each plate being deeply furrowed along the margins. The shell of the female is black, with an oval outline and a perfectly smooth surface. The neck and tail of the female are also much shorter than those of the male. The latter is the largest specimen of its kind now in existence, and it is hoped that the lives of humself and mate may long be preserved. It is said that the male shows much affection for his partner, appearing greatly annoyed when she is disturbed. On the voyage to England the animals were transported in separate cages, and as soon as the male saught sight of his mate he endeavored to break the bars that divided them.

"FLOWER OF THE HOLY GHOST."

voyage to England the animals were transported in separate cages, and as soon as the male caught sight of his mate he endeavored to break the bars that divided them.

"FLOWER OF THE HOLY GHOST."

Two years ago, when visiting the Botanical Gardens at Cambridge, which are under the superintendence of Dr. Ass Gray, he exhibited to us, with the enthusiasm of a child, the three pets of his collection. These were the Dionaca Muscipula, or Venus Fly-Trap, the insectivorous plane of current notoriety; the Desmodium gyrans, a member of the pea family, which moves its two lateral leafets up and down with an alternate perpetual motion; and, thirdly, the Feristerue claita, or "Flower of the Holy Ghost."

This hast stood in a large, tall tub, the surface of which it covered with its lily-like leaves. From the contro of its foliage there abot up a straight stem, several feet tall, and bearing towards the summit a series of white waxen belis, shaped like a tuilly cup, and about 2 inches in diameter. With a tender touch, the Doctor bent down one of these dainty flowers that we might look within. A rush of awed emotion swept over us as we saw sitting in the heart of the flower the image of a dow, so perfect in outline and stitunds that it could not fait to be recognized at a glance. It was immaculate in color, save a few purple dots on the wings and a delicate tings of carmine on the tiny bill, while there was about it such an art of sainly innocence and repose that one could hardly help howing before it as before a genuine vision of the Holy Spirit.

The plant is a native of the Isihmus of Pansma, whore it was discovered by an early Spanish Catholic. No one who has ever seen the flower can wonder that he who first beheald it, revenity dropped on his knees before the wonderful spectacle, murmuring in low, awestruck those: "Ecce Spiriths Sanctus".

The plant proceeds from a bail, and vigorous specimens cometimes reach a height of 6 or 7 feet. Its leaves are broadly loncoclate, developing in pairs, and its flowers are produced th

THE FINANCIAL OUESTION.

Do I love her?
Little wild and wiliful fiction,
Teasing, torturing contradiction
No, I don't! Yes, I do! Do I love her? Quick she puts her cutress on. Stabe with laughtur, ettings with seein? No, I don't!

Do I love har?

Bo! Then to my arms she flies,
Filling me with glid surptise:

Ah! yes, I do!

my Burrow to the Galany for October.

Light Movement of Currency to the Country---The Clearings \$3,500,000.

The Produce Markets Irregular --- Pork, Lard, Oats, and Corn Stronger.

Wheat Tame, the Quality of the Receipts Being Poor-A Slow Shipping Movement.

FINANCIAL

as not active at the banks. The requi

rne local loan market is quiet. The fall trade pro-cesses satisfactorily to our wholesale merchants, but a amount of mercantile paper is far short of the ca-dilities of the banks. Manufacturers are supplying ne very good negotiable paper. But these com-sed cannot employ the loanable funds in the mar-. With the duliness prevailing on the Board of de, and in all kinds of enterprise, the surplus of banks increases.

seent decision of the Commissioner of Internal nue, made public indirectly, puts a singular con-tion upon the law taxing other currency than backs or that of National Banks. If removes the an preventing cities and towns from issuing cur-of their own when State laws do not interfore, sewing it in circulation free from tax so long. rency of their own when State laws do not interfere, and keeping it in circulation free from tax so long as it does not get into the hands of the banks. Such notes have been issued by St. Louis, Mobile, and, we believe, by some other municipalities in the South, and are still in use. At the time of the organization of the National Banking Association, Congress enacted that any National or State Bank that should use the notes of any person or State bank for circulation should pay a tax of 10 per cent on the amount so used. In March, 1867, the notes of towns, cities, and municipal corporations were added to the taxable circulation. In February, 1875, the tax was made paysible by every "person, firm, association, corporation. numicipal corporations were added to the taxable circulation. In February, 1875, the tax was made payable by every "person, firm, association, corporation,
State bank, or State banking association, and also by
svery National Banking Association," who used such
notes. Under this law, business men who used such
notes in their daily iransactions were liable to the tax,
and the New York Journal of Commerce, in whose
valuable "answers to correspondents" the matter
was brought up, gave the law this construction. But
this Internal Revenue Collector of Mobile has pubdished a letter in which he gave a quotation from a
decision by his superior (the Hon. D. D. Pratt aforesaid) to the effect that this tax "need not be required
of any person, firm, association, or corporation not
engaged in the business of banking," unless such pernous or firms pay out notes of their own.

Here the matter rosts. All attempts to obtain dimetry from Commissioner Pratt the decision alluded
to have failed. The Journal of Commerce says it has
"failed utterly, in two faithful attempts, to obtain
up official information on a subject about which the
public have the right to be informed,"

The construction attributed to the Commissioner
makes it possible for every city and fown in the couniry not restrained by State legislation to go into the
manufacture and circulation of paper currency, which
would be free as long as it is kept out of the hands of
the banks.

BUSHNESS IN NEW YORK.

four or five houses, which are presumed to be shie to unstain them.

ELANDERS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. A member of the firm of Williams & Guiton, which was attacked by the scandal-mongers on the New York Stock Exchange, has appealed to that body for protection. The President of the Exchange is to comply by calling a meeting of the Governing Committee, to take measures under the law we referred to yesterday. It is proposed to enlist the sid of detectives to "spot" persons in and around the Stock Exchange who circulate false stories of failures and emberrassments.

PORT CHARGES, ETC., IN NEW YORK.

The New York Duily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness of vessel-loading at Philadelphia, acknowledges that New York Duily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness of vessel-loading at Philadelphia, acknowledges that New York Davily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness of vessel-loading at Philadelphia, acknowledges that New York Davily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness of vessel-loading at Philadelphia, acknowledges that New York Davily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness that New York Davily Bulletin, noticing the cheapness of vessel-loading at Philadelphia, acknowledges that New York Davily Bulletin, noticing the constitution which have one of doing business there, the fact need create no astonishment." "He elevator mgn, wharf owners, port wardens, and all others, "it concludes, "who have a hand in making up port charges, would escationally consult other interests heades their own, possibly a good deal of trade that is gradually slipping away to neighboring ports might be kept in our hands."

The circumstance which calls out these remarks is given in the Philadelphia North American; "The Austrian bark Cemi Dubrovacki arrived on Monday from Rotterdam with a full cargo of spigal iron and patrolsom barrels on freight. The vessel commenced the discharge of her inward cargo under general order on Wednisday, and completed it in time for her to be towed to the Grand Point Grain Elevators on Saturday morning, where in little over gir h

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bid. Asked.

United States 5e of 31. 123% 123% 123%
United States 5-20s of 765. 118% 119%
United States 5-20s of 765. 118% 119%
1-20s of 765. January and July 118% 118%
5-20s of 767. January and July 120% 120%
5-20s of 867. January and July 120% 120%
1-20s of 867. January and July 120% 120%
United States new 5s of 51 117% 117%
United States currency 6s. 123

Gold was weaker, and sold at 1154/G1154. The importation of gold to relieve the acarcity in New York has already begun, and the cable has announced the shipment of specie from London for New York. Foreign exchange has fallen to rates which make it profitable to import gold, and large additions will be made to our stock in the next two weeks.

The fall in gold apprehiated greenbacks, and they were 85% Gold apprehiated greenbacks, and they were 85% Gold and Lacks; cable transfers, London, 48%; Paris, 515. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:

Paris (France)

London, 50: Paris, 515. Other rates of foreign exchange are quoted:
Paris (France).

Germany (reichmarks).

German

Union Stock-Yard National Nity Railway, South Side 145

Nity Railway, West Side 145

Nity Railway, West Side 130

Nity Railway, North Side 130

Nity Rai

New York, Sept. 17.—Gold opened at 116%, advanced to 116%, fell off to 115%, and recovered at the close to 116%. The rates paid for borrowing were 1-64 per diem, and 6, 3, 4, and 2 per cent per annum. Loans were also made fist.

Governments were steady. Railroad and State bonds were outed.

Governments were recognized and prices ad-bonds were quiet.

The stock market opened strong, and prices ad-vanced ¼ to ½ as compared with the closing prices last evening. Subsequently, there was a sharp de-cline from ½ to ½. At the second call the market cline from ½ to ½.

The stock market opened strong, and prices advanced ¼ to ½ as compared with the closing prices has evening. Subsequently, there was a sharp decine from ¾ to 1½. At the second call the market was farm, at a recovery of ½ to 1 from the lowest point. In the sales of Western Union this afternoon there was a diddenned of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ between regular and selected of the books, and selected of the books, and selected of the books, and selected of the Mehizari Central, Mr. McCullough, of the Store, were in seesion at the St. Nicholas Hotel, with a view to perfecting a plan for the pooling of earnings of all through competitive freight; also that the arrangement was about compileted.

The creditors of the book-publishing firm of Lee, Shepard & Dillingham had a meeting to-day. A statement was submitted by the Receiver, which showed liabilities of \$85,299, and sasets of \$96,011. Included in the assets is stock on hand, put in at \$53,499, and \$24,022 of accounts supposed to be good. To-day one of the members of the firm of Moller & Toas, sugar refiners, expressed confidence in the ability of his firm to survive present difficulties. Business is partially continued, and numerous friends are offering co-operation. As yet no statement of the actual condition of the farm can be presented, but it is expected that definite particulars will be known by all interested within a few days. Some factitions rumors being already in circuniator, prejudical to the interests of truth, the farm would carnesity ask for a suspension of option until proper investigation will be some the publish a duly a the close, and prices M to % from the publish a duly a the close, and prices M to % from the publish a duly a the close, and prices M to % from the publish a duly a the close, and prices M to % from the publish of the farm would carnesity ask for a suspension of option until proper investigations. Stocks were from the publish of the day from a supersection with the publish of the publ

REAL ESTATE.

Friday, Sept. 17:

while have the right to be informed."

The construction attributed to the Commissioner nakes it possible for every city and fown in the country not restrained by State legislation to go into the annufacture and circulation of paper currency, which are along as it is kept and of the hands of the banks.

BUSINESS IN NEW YORK.

The large sugar-radinery in New York which was aid to have failed early in the week is that of William follow & Co. The report is confirmed. The liabilities mount to \$500,000. The assats are said to consist of eal estate in Flith and Madison avenues, and Irvingon, and the sugar-house and contents in Yandam treet, valued at \$1,500,000. The losses will fall upon 90% th, dated Aug. 6.

Soan is, 175 ft e of Mode, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

Sept. 9:

(CITY PROFERTY.

Lows av, 272% ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 6.

124 ft, dated Sept. 16.

Ashiand p.v. 80 ft s of Carroll st, wf, 20x25% ft, with building, dated April 37.

Newton st. 92-10 ft s of Augusta et, e f, 24x 125 ft, dated March 10.

Arnold et, 450 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 16.

Soan is t. 149 ft e of Hanover st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug. 6.

Ashiand p.v. 80 ft s of Carroll st, w f, 20x25% ft, with building, dated April 37.

Newton st. 92-10 ft s of Augusta et, e f, 25x 125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

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Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 9.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 16.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 16.

Solon av, n e cor of George et, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 16. 4,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

BEGEIPTS. SHIPMENTS.

1875. | 1874. | 1875. | 1874.

K	Flour, bris	5,725	3,853	2,793	5,3
a	Wheat, bu	111,280	88,190	27,969	107.2
li,	Corn, bu	119,815		195,997	244.0
B	Oats, bu	85,100	45,210	34,346	31,90
	Bye, bu	2,967	1,905	792	STATE OF
됳	Barley, bu	21,390		14,716	4.9
g	Grass seed, lbs.	178,780	247,300	181,135	223,0
	Flux seed	486,332		216,050	141,50
B	Broom-corn, ha	2,000	84,000	81,300	2,1
¥	Cured meats, he	93,570	90,180	1,256,583	504,60
N	Beef, bris			384	30
U	Pork, bris	50		838	75
H	Lard, lbs			847,007	67,8
9	Tallow, Ba	11,160			
9	Butter, Ibs	162,910		42,160	83,69
0	Live hogs, No.,	5,392			
S	Cattle, No	3,920		1,458	
Ø	Sheep, No	1,166		******	39
S	Hides, lbs	125,904		246,185	
В	Highwines, brla	128	120	406	46
B	Wool, ha	135,101		199,320	
ij	Potatoes, bu	331	720		- 1,49
g	Lumber, No. ft.		2,733,000	4,341,936	3,046,88
8	Shingles, No	711,000	1,670,000	1,517,500	1,262,00
8	Lath, No	125,000	250,000	180,600	1,082,3
2	Salt, hrls	6,962	********	2,935	
ã	Poultry, lbs	1,642		*******	
ŧ	Poultry, coops,	182	230		******
8	Game, pkgs.4	1 100	141	******	
ı	Eggs, pkgs	1,192	1,315	214	30
d	Cheese, bxs Dried fruits lbs	2,136	2,140		
d	Gr'n appl's, bris	1,100	12,181		
ı	Or mappra, Dries	DAR	2,402	34	

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE: SATURIDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1975.—TWELVE PAGE

In a disposit, of the presenting day were smoothy. The control of the present of the present of the control of the contro

ply, and 5@10c per 100 he lower, while New York was inactive on pork, and stronger on lard, with no reported-change in Liverpool. Very little was done here till the latter part of the session, when buying orders came in more numerously and caused firmness.

Mrss Poux—Was in very good demand, and 10@15c per brl higher, under rather light offerings in proportion to the inquiry. The 2,500 brls reported yesterday came in from Buffalo, and was paid for by the party who controls the deal, causing not a ripple on the market. The trading was chiefly for next month, a rather large line of shorts being falled. Sales were reported of 880 brls cash at \$21.85@21.90; 2,250 brls seller the month at \$31.85.21.90; 8.950 brls seller October at \$21.50.21.75; 2,000 brls seller the year et \$18.00.21.812%; 760 brls seller January at \$18.00; and

BREADSTUFFS.
FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. There was a very light order demand, the inquiry being chiefly from home buyers, who fook hold sparingly. Old flours were quoted scarce and firmly held, while new flours were quoted scarce and firmly held, while new are weak, the quality not being generally satisfactory, Salas were reported of 775 bris winters, partly at \$5.75 and 100 bris apring superfines at \$5.75 and 100 bris apring superfines at \$4.25. Total 1,450 bris. The market closed at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winter extras, \$6.75 aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice apring extras, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, choice aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, \$5.75 aris, \$5.00 at 100 good do, \$5.75 aris, \$5.75 aris, \$5.00 at 100 good

SHORTS—Sales were 10 tons at \$18.00 free on board cars.

WHEAT—Was less active and standier, the variations being confined to a small range, and awaraged about \$40 lower than at the close of Thursday. Liverpool was dull and weak, and it was reported by cable that there is such a scarcity of storage room, except in London, that dealers in England were refusing to receive cargoes, both from the United States and from Canada. New York was also tame, though quoted steady, with buyers holding off. The receipts here were rather large, and the shipments small. The receipts of the morning contained about 25% per cent of Nos. I and 3, but most of that was Minnesota wheat, the proportion of the upper grades being miserably small in the wheat coming from other sections. There was a moderate shipping demand, chiedy for the lower grades, brought out by the severe docline of the previous day, and it seemed as if they had fouched bottom for the present, quotations being well subtained till near the close. The little No. 2 offered was taken to all the few September shorts still out, with less disposition to pay a premium for each lots. The trading in futures was chiefly for next month, and the abort interest took hold with moderate freedom, there being a general impression that large orders were here to buy on Eastern account if the market should touch \$1.10, and that kept the market should touch \$1.10, and t

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quiet at \$0.28 (a2.30.

BROOM-CORN—Was in moderate request, Following are the quotations: Good to choice huri, 13c; brush that will work into a choice huri broom, 10% (a11%c; fair to good do, 9a10c; inferior brush, 7a8c; crecked, \$5/\$2.7c.

BUTTER—The market was without important change in the concept features. BUTTER-the market was without important change in its general features. There is a continuous-ly-active demand, and, under scanly supplies, the market remains in a firm position. For fancy selections buyers are required to pay higher prices than quoted below, but transactions at over 30c are exceptional. We quote: Choics to fancy yellow, 26,230c; medium to good grades, 18,438c; inferior to com-

Done 16.0. The means closed larger?

Another A. F. J. Amboung, Etc. (1886 closes, pin).

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ton. York adolphis and Baltimore	35 36 25	.70 60 50	35 30 25	45 35 30	B 17 10
LIVE STOCK	1295	i de Galeria	daylar 40,000 40,000		25.00
cosints         Cattle           dday         3,985           sclay         2,911           inesday         3,907           raday         3,920           tay         2,400		Hogs 5,778 4,000 8,254 5,392 5,100		729 716 1,176 1,700	1
Total. 17,123 se time last week 12,788 sepments Cattle	2	8,546 1,316 Hogs	dir szini sz sz	4,782 4,990 heep.	2 1

. 7,180 15,762

ton only a few, The market el dull: premium native steers, 7@7%e; fine medium weight butchering, 6%@6%c; common to fair and upwards, 752ms and Cherokees, 465%c.

Situar and Lange-Receipts, 75 cars, 15 more than last week. The Eastern and local demand has falled off, and only a few were taken for New York, and mone for the Beigitton market, and lower. Sheep were off 4c, and lambs 4(@5%c, with 8 loads on the market. Sheep, 4%@5%c; lambs, 5%@7c.

NEW YOUK.

offered alive; dressed closed firm at 10% (211c.)
BUIFFALO, M. Y., Sopt. 17.—CATTLE—Beceipts, 697; total for the week, 7,507; no market to-day; fresh arrivals through consignments.
SHEEF AND LAMES—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 15,000; no market to-day; one car Indiana sheep, av 68 fis, sold at \$4.63%.
Hous—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 11,900; market slow; demand fair; heavy, 58,1568,25; Yorkers, 57,506,800; grassers, av 160 fbs, 57.45; Michigan stock pigs, av 39 fbs, \$5.30.

stock pigs, av 20 hs, \$3.20.

St. Louis, Sept. 17.—Hous—Dull and lower; shippers, \$7.186.7.0; butchers, 73.638.

Cattle—Steaty and firm; good to cheles natives, \$5.25.36.00; medium to fair, \$4.25.36.00; common to light, \$3.156.3.90; good to choice Texaus, \$4.00.4.25; medium to fair, \$3.30.88,85; common, \$1.50.08.18.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI. Sept. 17.—Hous—Quiet and firm; stockers, 6%.37c; common light to good light, 7.3.

Tyc; good to extra butchers, 8.88%c. Recapts, 665; shipments, 926.

LUMBER.

The market was quiet yesterday, except in the morning, when about a dozen cargoes changed hands. The offerings were fair them, and afterwards many vessels came into port, most of them stopping at the sale docks. There was no perceptible change in prices. Maniatee or Ludington piece stuff was salable at \$7.75, and coarse cargoes from other points at \$7.50. Common inch brought \$8.00, and medium to good was quoted at \$9.50@11.00; choice at \$12.00@13.00. Shingles were stronger at \$2.15@.25 for cargoes, and lath sold at \$1.50.

Continued activity was reported at the yards. The

quoted prices;
First clear
Second clear, I inch to 2 inch.
Third clear, I inch.
Third clear, I inch.
Clear norms, Ist and 2d, rough
Clear siding, Ist and second
First common siding first common siding....... flooring, first common, dre flooring, second common, of

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS. FOREIGN MARKETS.

Exectal Despatch to The Chicago Primare.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1,
1a; No. 2, 24a.

GBAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 34; No. 2, 10s; pring, No. 1. 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1, 11s; o. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s. orn—No. 1, 31s; No. 2, 30s 3d.

COURD-NO. 1, 31s; NO. 2, 30s 3d.

PROVISIONS—PORK—The 6d. Land—63s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1 p. m.—BREADSTUFFS—
Quiet and steady. Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s 3d; No.
2, 10s; spring, No. 1, 8s 10d; No. 2, 8s 8d; white, No. 1.

11s; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 6d; No. 2, 11s

COTR—NO. 1, 31s; No. 2, 30s 6d.

PROVINCONS—PORK, 77s 6d. Land, 88s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—Liest.—FLOUR—Extra State
and Western, 25s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days,
70,000 qrs, including 44,000 American; No. 2 to No. 1

spring, 8s 9d@3s 9d, Corra—Mired, 30s 9d,

PROVINCOSS—PORK—Western, 80s; Eastern, 90s.

Beef, 73s 6d, Land, 58s 6d. Bacon—Oumberland ont
56s 6d.

TALLOW—58 6d,
CHERRY Fine, 50s.
PATROLEUM—Benned, 9½d; spirits, 16s.
LONDON, Sept. 17.—WEATHED—Fair.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND—Amount of builton withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day.
£50,000.
CONSDLE—Money, 94 7-16; secount, 94%.
UNITED STATES BONDS—5-90s of '05, 108½; '07s,
107½; 10-40s, 105; new 5s, 105½.
AMERICAN BALROAD SECURITIES—New York Contral, 94. Eric, 17½; preferred, 57.
TALLOW—51s 6d.

Tallow—51s 6d.
Petroleum—Refined, 9% @9% d.
Linskep Qu—24s 9d.
Calcutta Linskep—49s 3d@49s 6d.

CALCUTTA LINERED—498 3dd 498 ed.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—29: 4223/4.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A London special styr: "At the opening of business this morning, there was no special feature noticeable, except that Eric Railroad shares were strong and higher. The market for American Government and railroad securities was steady and well supported, while the other markets were generally dull and fat. Five-twenties of 1825 advanced % per cent. Speculation in Eric continues strong. An advance of % per cent is recorded since the close of the market year than the continues strong. An advance of % per cent. Reading Railroad shares advanced to Dr. C. 2 Willbur, Socretary.

Anywer, Sept. 17.—Permonant. The 24.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

changed.

GRAIN—Wheat steady and firm; new red. Il.15a
[1.50; old, \$1.40@1.50. Gorn quiet and steady; and
The Cuts quiet and steady; \$2.200. Bariev quiet
unchanged; spring, \$1.10@1.35. Bye duil and lower
75@78e.

PROVENTONS—Pork in good demand; full prices;
country, \$21.25; city \$11.50. Lard active and higher
steam, 13c; kettle, 13/c. Bulk meats opened from;
closed dull; nominally \$2/c. 13/c. 13/c.

Bacon quiet and steady; 9/s/c; 13c; 13/c.

WHISAT—Steady; moderate domand; \$1.14.

EGGS—Fair and firm.

BUTTER—Generally unchanged.

Byo, 1908 16.

HAY—Unchanged,
PROVINIONS—Weak and lower. Pork source and figure 1900 and the source and figure 1900 and figure 19

WHERE - Nominal; offered at \$1.19.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA PROPERTY OF THE STATE OF THE STA

Drilling the CHEUSE Western fine, 10(219)/c. Legs-Improving; Western fresh, 22(20). Woot-Unchanged.

to choice, \$1/6 0 %c.
Monasses—Nothing doing.
\*\*Trous—Quiet and firm; double, \$5.75; treble, \$1.00; choice and family, \$7.256-0.0.
\*\*Cours Mart—Quiet; quoted as \$1.40.
Gnars—Corn dull; choice white, \$80.

63ca54c.

Bran-Quiet; Si.10cl.15.

Hay-Duil; prime, 24.00.

Provingnes-Fork steady; theld at \$22.00. Dry of aboutlers duil; loose, 2s; packed, 0.4c. Bases duilog; 137cc; 14c. Hams in fair demand; choice cured, 14.5ca14.7c. Lard firm; there refined, 14.5c. Copy size—Strong; ordinary to prime, 14.5cb.5c. Whisex-Firmer; rectified, 51.20cd.23. Toluno, O., Sept. 17.-Flows-Quiet; modern

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 17.—Flows—Quiet; moderate demand; No. 1 white Michigan, \$1.28; nuber Michigan, 900 and Soutamber, \$1.28; Novamber, \$1.20; A. 2 of all Novamber, MILWAUKER, Sept. 17.—PLOUP.—Dull and nominal, Galin.—Whost quiet and weak; No. 1 Milwauker. Sept. 17.—PLOUP.—Dull and nominal, 41.19; No. 2 do. 81.19; September, 81.19; October, 81.11; Oorn dull and nominal; 60.2694.6. Ostober, 81.09; No. 3, 81c. Rys scarce and fruit to 1.38c. October, \$1.08; No. 3, Sic. Hyperson.

1, 73c.
PROVINIOUS—Quiet and steady. Mess port, \$11.05.
Prime lard, 13:61336c.
PRETORTS—Quiet and steady; wheat to Buffalo, to
RECKIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bris; wheat, 150,000 bd.
SHEPSEOFES—Flour, 7,000 bris; wheat, 47,000 bg.
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State of Illinois Asylum for Possio.

Social proposals for the crection of business for the Elimota Asylum for Feesle-Minded Children Lincoln, Ill., in accordance with the provisions of as act appared April 8, 1875 (see Section law, 1955, see 10), will be received at Lincoln until 2 celests p. s. of Thursday, October 14, 1875.

Baid proposals must be addressed to Dr. C. 2 willbur, Secretary.

Separate proposals for the steam-heating, plumbing, and gas-fitting of the aforesaid buildings will be received at the same place until 2 o'check p. m. a Wednesday, Jan. 5, 1876.

Plans and specifications for the buildings may be sen at the office of H. C. Furness, against, Ross & Portland Block, Destroyn-st, Chego, and also site office of R. B. Latham, Eq., in Lincoln, on and site Thursday, Sept. 60. The plans and speciments for the steam-heating, eds., may be seen on and another. Thursday, Sept. 60. The plans and speciments for the steam-heating, eds., may be seen on and another. Thursday, Sept. 60. The plans and speciments for the steam-heating, eds., may be seen on and another. Thursday is the seen of the Board of Trustees.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. By order of the Board of Trustees.

GRAHAM LEE, Product.

C. T. WILBUR, M. D., Secretary.

A Good Winter Job!

Sould proposals will be received by the City of Descriptor, for annayating a new shames to Cherry Creek, and intraining material account building a dam, in assertance of the plant and proposed to the plant and proposed to the plant and proposed to the proposed to the plant and plan

Grain-Elevator at Canton, near Baltin

MEDICAL CARDS. bead of the profession for over 19 years were the profession over 19 years which were the profession over 19 years were the profession over 19 years were the profession over 19 years which were the profession over 19 years were the profession of 19 years were the profes DR. BIGELOW

NO CURE! Dr. Koan,

May be consulted, personally as by mail, feed of an all channie as necessalized. Dis. J. Landon of the channel DR. STONE, I'll MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, I trust all chronic, carrai, and private discussional vessions and concerning control of trust and private discussion to receptive. Committee the property mail. Cures guaranted or money retunded seem of the control of the c PRESCRIPTION FIRE for the speedy cure of feminal Westman, hood, and all disorders brought on by indiscrete. Any drawled has for ingress.

THE Arrival

Train

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The Catcher

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aminat Statistics T Newspay

The Arrival tors-How Progress

Col. George 8.

notable career se the success of th the Fifth Avenue ing place for the the day and nig men, Post-Office were to accompa scenes at the ren mated than those of the train itself comers were Car hob-nobbing bet From the gossip admission of Schudoubt that Schu in Ohio against t and the principles fied. And go some ive to retire to a public cannot spe thussaem. Schus cartoon of Nast, is as brown as a label had never had

traveler on this c

There he stood, Wilson, clothing manly dignity th

for the honors of

The eager hold is showed that he found there. So if the wards:

"I have been party for two yea Every time I e abused. The or me. I wrote a la setts politics. So Commercial Ade get the Liberals state, and too log everybody ware 40,000 Re lass fall who as ticket. Of the tratic Governor army of stay-atiget them back as the Liberals bac blue for us."

The Vice-Presis has been doing, his life. He is to bad for his ner thus at the Fifts the first man to the next morning fludson, was Vice body seemed to be expected to Omnipreseence sort of per stopped, since fifty-two days in

contentment hav But it was a politimer political for those days he wo of his history of idly approaching

in Ohio. I am o erals back, but I they say that we not they to us. wint they call it us. But Groave say they have call Mr. Smith is o

## THE FAST MAIL

Arrival of the First Train from New York to the West.

Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 37 tober; 37%c November. Barle ed; No. 2 \$1.25@1.35. Rys

PROPOSALS.

ianles for his and the accompanying book inhed bladers, to reject any and all hide is reserved, of the Board of Trustees.

GRAHAM LRE, President.

Good Winter Job!!

posals will be received by the City of Deswes, erritery, for excavating a new channel for it, and introducing material, nerversary as as a summer of the control of the con

AL CARDS.

LCCK HOSPITAL corner Washington and Frankingston Chartered by the State of His nois for the express purpose of giving the highest possible treatment in all cases of private disease. It well knows Dr. James has stood as the core of waste according to the corner of waste according to the

DR. BIGELOW

un, M. D., Secr

Prominent Characters at the Rendezvous-Carl Schurz and Henry Wilson.

Scenes at the Depot--- Loading the Cars---How They Are Built.

Flying Up the Hudson---Ominous Memories of New Hamburg.

The Catchers and the Catch-Ponches -- Special Benefits of the Train.

Where the Gain in Time Comes In-How It Works for Chicago.

Origin and Expansion of the

Politics of Circle-Caspellitte Esministics—A Word About

# Schemen, 1

# Schemen, 2

inowed that he thought some hope might be lound there. Said the Vice-President to me afterwards:

"I have been a great deal troubled for our party for two years. I am nervous about it now. Every time I express myself about it, I am abused. The organs everywhere grind away at me. I wrote a letter last week about Massachusts politice. Straightway the Graphic and the Commercial Advertiser raided me. But we must get the Liberals back. We have too much at stake, and too much to do, to be driving everybody out of the party. There were 40,000 Republicans in Massachusetts has fall who did not vote the Republican ticket. Of these, 20,000 voted for the Democratic Governor, and 24,000 joined the great army of stay-at-homes. It won't, do. We must get them back and bring them out. We want he laterals back. Schurz, I think will stump obto for us."

The Vice-President rattled on this way, as he has been doing, in his active, nervous way, all his life. He is too active and too nervous. It is had for his nerves and his liver. He chatted thus at the Fifth Avenne Wednesday night, and he first man to greet the Fast Mail at Albany the uest morning, after its perilous trip up the Hudson, was Vice-President Henry Wilson. Nobody seemed to know how he got there. He expected to be everywhere. He is the Omnipresence of the Administration—a tort of political Mercury. He has stopped, since Congress ended, all told, fifty-two days in one place. This patience and contentment have been a marvel to his friends. But if was a political place, Saratoga, the summer political forum of the nation. During those days he worked away at the third volume of his history of the slave power, which is raphly approaching completion. His method in it is at thrifty and simple as the whole tenor of his samest life. He has found a poor young lawyer, who takes dictation at 50 cents an hour, and it he rate of four or five hours a day, the last volume of this history is getting into print. The first volumpes are to be deded to the chapters upon Summer, which have ne

From the West, the prominent persons at the readexvous were mostly thoughtful men of business. W. F. Coolbaugh was there, about to return with his family from their summering-place on the Hudson, and very near him was his old rival in the Rock Island Road affairs, John F. Tracey, President, it is said, still, in fact, if not in name, of the Chicago & Northwestern. Coolbaugh is as certain that the Democrats are to immediately return to power as that there is a sun in the heavens.

In political chats and chaffing of this sort the time was mostly spent until the time for the start of the fast mail.

time was mostly spent until the time for the start of the fast mail.

was not so much a matter of getting up at 2 o'clock in the moroing, as of not going to bed. The train was not to leave until 4:15 a.m., but a large portion of the guests were at the depot to watch the novelty of the preparations snortly after 2. The crowd about the hotel who left for this train were looked upon by "boots," the clerk, and poor "cabby," like makhouse fools about to enter upon a ride to death. There was a heavy morning mist, almost a rain, as George Bangs marshaled his carnages for the train. The city was clothed in a white mantle. The long line of fog in the street, feebly lighted by the ghimmery street-lamps, seemed like an army of white crusaders flanked by torches, Fifth avenue was saleep. Stewart's house was solemn as the Tombs, which it resembles. The great wagons carrying the mail thundered along with panting horses. The depot was reached. The gatemen, porters, and depot-masters tow to Bangs as to the Vanderbiit of the Fast Mail, and admit the guests upon his word. The guests came, to the number of ninety-eight. They were mostly railroad folks, Post-Office people, publishers, journalists,—men all interested in, and getting their bread by, the publication and distribution of news.

THE TRAIN ITSELF.

HOW THE CARS LOOKED.

The train presented a fine appearance as seen n the bright gaslight of the Central Depot.

in the bright gaslight of the Central Depot. Says the Graphic:

These postal cars are divided into two classes, known as letter-distributing and newspaper postal cars. Except in length and the names given to them, all of the cars are uniform in outward appearance. They are named after Governors of States, and the four constituting the first train bear respectively the names of Govs. Tilden, Dix, Allen, and Todd. The names given to eight others constructed at the shops of the New York Central are Govs. Hayes, Hendricks, Buckingham, Morgan, Kirkwood, Hartrant, Gaston, and Hawley. These eight, with the Alien and Todd, include the ten built by the New York Central Road, the remaining ten having been constructed at the shops of the Lake Shore Company. The line complete will consist of twenty cars, or four for each train.

sizes, and lengths. As the finger of the clock advanced, the activity increased. At a minute before quarter-past 4, the men at the doors were apparently working for their lives. Parcels of newspapers like cannon shot hurled past them. Small packages like masketry were flying over their heads. At last the minute-hand showed that the bour of 4 o'clock and 15 minutes had come to their rescue. Two minutes more, and the voice of the conductor was heard, clear and sharp in the murning sir:

The hand of the engineer who was to guide the great train on its perilous journey was upon the throttle, and the words were scarcely uttered before the steam sped through the bowels of the great engine, No. 57, Engineer, Pat Milliken, and the train began to move.

NEW HAMBURG-AN UNHAPPT AUGUST. To those of us who knew the history of that

engine the knowledge was not a happy augury. It was that very engine which, driven by that bold engineer, "Doc" Simmons, made that dreadful ride to death at New Hamburg in March, 1871. Ben F. Taylor has written of that march, 1871. Beb F. Taylor has written or that
time, when

Planked by rugged rock and river,
Desth and double side by side—
Hand upon the mighty bridle,
See the gallant horseman ride!
See the ponderous creature coming,
Sway and swing along the track.

We know that New Hamburg was not so far
ahead, and that even the bold "Doc" Simmons
had not dreamed of greater speed than was to

had not dreamed of greater speed than was to be a reality with Pat Milbken. Into the dark tunnels under Fourth avenue, a marvelous piece of engineering, Milliken drives the engine. The speed is rapidly increased, and bullings, telegraph-poles, station-houses, bridges, and mailwagons fly to the rear like shells through a mortar. The train flies around curves, flies through the deep rock cuts at the rate of 45 miles per hour, and is urged on by the fearless driver to greater speed. In fifteen minutes, and less, we were at Harlem River. The locomotive headlights in the rear soon vanished into glow-worms. The lanterns of the signal-man became fire-specks as

interns of the signal-man became fire-specks as soon as they were passed.

Spuyten Dyvil and its dreamy memories is soon left in the rear. The only glimpee that can be caught of it is a speck or two of humanity struggling with mail-bags and a bundle of newspapers, just as the thud of the catcher announces that a message from the land of Irving has been taken on for the great West. The hungry maw of the fiving engine is never satisfied. More coal is crowded into its ravenous throat, and the Behemoth of modern times increases its speed, leaving Yonkers, Harding, Tarrytown. Peckskill, and other towns of revolutionary and literary memory, behind at the rate of 50 miles per hour.

THE RIDE UP THE HUDSON was the picturesque feature of the journey.

mering, il gioseany, level points of multination cross processing of the processing

THEORY OF THE TRAIN.

WHAT IT IS TO ACCOMPLISH.

At Albany several important railroad official came on board the train, and the first serious talk about the purposes of the train was hid. The railway postal system was established for the purpose of facilitating dispatch of mail bethe purpose of facilitating dispatch of mail be-tween large sections of country, and not between the larger cities alone. The latter purpose is accomplished by the system of direct psuches between exchange offices, and the posial car proper is not absolutely needed for such inter-change. Indeed, on many of the long lines of trunk railroad, the through pouches to listant cities are conveyed in freight cars, which are never opened or distributed except at the terminal point. These through pouches generally are under the supervision of the railway postal clerks, but sometimes this through dispatch service is so divorced from the ostal railway service that the through poucher are intrusted entirely to the employes of the

railroads.

These through bags are generally forwarded as frequently as trains will permit, and as the accumulation of mail-matter will warrant. The allway post-offices are established on trunk ines leading from one grand division of the country to the other, over which commercial line it has become necessary that the mails shall pass. While in transit, a distribution is made, and the mail forwarded directly to its destina

it has become necessary that the mails shall pass. While in transit, a distribution is made, and the mail forwarded directly to its destination. This local distribution while en route keeps the local matter from the distributing offices, where it would necessarily be delayed at least from one train to another, and would miss important connections.

THE INTERESTS OF TRADE AND TRAVEL and the demands of commerce have established certain grand trunk lines of railroad, which harily change with the changing years. To these natural commercial avenues the mails, for similar reasons, conform. The causes which have mainly led to the establishment of railway post-ofices on any line of road have been a consideration of the sections thereby connected, and the lacilities that the railroad corporation would be willing to extend to the Government. The Department has generally adopted the policy of selecting for the postal cars the great lines of travel. Such a policy has permitted the Department to use to their maximum capacity facilities for shich it pays. The postal clerks, also, by reason of the massing of the great mails on certain though lines, can perform their arduous duties with better dispatch and efficiency, and with great economy of time. The system of centralization, or massing of the mails, has been found to be absolutely essential to the accuracy of mal distribution. The postal clerks are required timake, while in passage, a detailed distribution of mails for every railroad route, important offices, and all stage routes centering at all points on the line of the road. But the experience of the postal railway service has shown that it is impossible for any one clerk to master the whose country.

The selection of one particular route of travel, and the massiny of targe amounts of mail upon it, enables the Lyartment to

Partice Economy

in the following taxa:

First.—The railrade are compensated for mail upon the basis of the weight carried by any one road in creases. The mee mail concentrated upon any one road, the

over the Pennsylvania Road from New York with skilled men. Such men do not exist, and new ones have to be taken and trained for that special line of distribution. It is impossible to stand at a distributing case in a train going at 50 miles an hour around sharp corners, and do the same work in the same time as over the New York Central and Lake Shore. This is a very essential irractical fact in connection with the choice of lines. It was submitted to Tom Scott at the conference between him and the Post-Office officials in Angust, and he admitted its pertinency.

The following principal reasons further influenced the Post-Office Department in its choice of the New York Central and Lake Shore as the line for the principal fast train: The Department desired to reach Chicago in season to make good connections in Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, and Michigan. It desired to reach Cleveland in time to make connections intrough Ohio. Southern Indiana, Cincinnati, and the Ohio. River States. The chief point to be gained by the fast schedule between New York and Cleveland was to secure these Southern and Southwestern connections. The time-table was arranged especially to that end, and an examination of it will show that the time from Cleveland was to Chicago is considerably less than from New York to Cleveland. The Department also wished to arrive as Albany to make complete connection with the New England States. By arriving al Albany at 7 o'clock in the morning

THE ENTIRE NEW ENGLAND MAIL of the preceding day from the farthest point way down East to Martha's Vineyard is collected and started on its way to the Mississipol kilver.

The Post-Office anthorties have sought to make it undectood that the fast mail-train was not established to benefit the two cities of New York and Chicago or any other two cities exclusively. It is very evident, as a practical fact, that to run a train between New York and Chicago in twenty-four hours between these two terminal points must arrive at one end or the other after business hours. For pract

The purpose of the Post-Office Department in

o'clock.

The purpose of the Post-Office Department in the establishment of this train

IS MUCH MORE COMPREHENSIVE than would be a desire to promote the mail facilities of any two commercial cities which might be the terminal points of the train. The theory of the Department is, that the following are the sections more immediately benefited by the northern train: The New England and other Eastern States, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Northern Missouri; and the States and Territories west of the Missouri River, and the entire Pacific Coast. The ends of the earth and the islands of the sea are also not forgotten, for the establishment of this train lessens the distance between New York and Hong Kong by from one to two days. The mail supplied by the States and sections mentioned was great enough to enable the Department to purchase the fast train and the first-class facilities afforded by it. It is the purpose of the Postmaster-General to extend like facilities to all great sections of the country as fast as the Department can find railroads to take the mail with the conditions as to speed and upon the same terms.

A MORE TECHNICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIAL BENEFITS accruing from this train is this:

accruing from this train is this:

It takes up at Albany a connection from Boston, which leaves that city between 10 and 12 o'clock the preceding evening, to which has been added the collections of mail from all points between Boston and Albany, and branch roads compacting with the Boston & Albany Road. The train gives all of New York State a dispatch of mail from early morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon. It reaches Cleveland at 7 p. m., connecting with Cincinnati and all points South and Southwest. It arrives at Toledo at 11 o'clock at night, and makes connections by the Toledo, Wabash & Westero through Indiana and Southern Illinois, and arrives at St. Louis in time for an afternoon delivery the next day after leaving New York. It also connects at Toledo with the train from Derroit, arriving there early the next morning, while it coanects with all points in Michigan by the regular trains. The object is to have the train arrive in Chicago to make connection with every train out of that city in the morning.

	I MID?
k	icago 6:55 a. m. Dixon 2:40 p
	lwaukee 11:38 a. m. Clinton 4:35 ]
ú	troit 1:00 a. m. Rockford 2:00 p
	fayette 6:40 a, m. Freeport 3:15 p
ä	aville 8:55 a. m. Dubuque 7:10 p
ä	satur 11:40 a. m. Rock Island 6:30 p
Ŋ	angfield 6:15 p. m. Davenport 7:10 p
u	ncy 1:43 p. m. Wilton Junction 8:35 p
63	Inibal 7:30 p. m. Aurora 9:30 p
	Soseph 8:20 a, m. Mendota11:20 p.
3	Isas City 9:13 a. m. Galesburg 8:20 p
8	Fne 10:37 a. m. Burlington 7:00 p
ä	Vistock, 11:18 a. m. Jackson 10:37 a.
ĕ	Javille 11:15 p. m. Battle Creek 11:54 a
g	Virtown 3:30 p. m. Kalamazoo 1:56 s.
B	EDu Lac 6:15 p. m. Niles 3:40 a.
g	Opeh 7:05 p. m. Grand Haven 6:3) p.
ø	Ga Bay 9:45 p. m. Bay City 10:50 p.
e	Mon 4:38 p. m. Saginaw 12:40 p.
g	El 8:10 p. m.
а	THE RESIDENCE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON

tion to the railroad companies along this north line for all the railway mail service between Chl-cago and New York is to be about \$750,000 per cannot have fore is to be about \$730,000 per annum. This is about \$200,000 more than the present cost of the service. This includes four through mail trains daily, two ordinary "30-mile-anhour" trains, two fast mail trains, one each wav. Besides, there is the great amount of local and partly-through mail service, which is included in this sum. There are a great many dispatches of the service o mail by extre and "flag" trains. There are, for instance, six daily mails between New York and Bochester, five from New York to Buffalo, four from Boston to Buffalo. The same is true as to nearly all the leading cities. These extra dispatches of mail, and all the service of the railroads, such as delivering mails to Post-Offices within 100 yards of the stations, the erection and the maintenance of the cranes, are all included in the aggregate

the stations, the erection and the maintenance of the cranes, are all included in the aggregate sum paid.

THE INCREASED COMPENSATION

paid the railroad companies on account of these fast trains is \$50 per mile more than they now receive. The service is practically doubled. The companies are entitled to receive pay for the cars they now run at the rate of \$45 per mile per annum. The number of cars run under the new arrangement is doubled. Eight cars are to run through daily; four are now run. The "round trip" is \$95 miles. The term "round trip" is a technical railroad and Post-Office term in this connection. The aggregate amount paid is determined by multiplying \$968 miles by \$800, the aggregate cost per mile per annum for the entire service. Superintendent George Bangs save upon this subject of compensation: "I hope that this will pay the railroad companies. If it does not they will get tired of the trains, and withdraw them." Of course, if they should do so, the Postmaster-General is at the mercy of the railroads, so far as the continuance of the fast trains go. His power to compensate the railroads for transporting the mails is very clearly defined by statute. He can only pay so much per pound per mile, and so much in the gross aggregate per annum. He has no power to contract with the railroad companies to earry the mails a mile a minute. The speed, within certain general limits, is entirely discretionary with the railroads.

The following was the schedule of rates for

The following was the schedule of rates for railroad mail service under the act of March 3, 1873. The compensation has not been greatly changed by the amendatory law:

STATISTICS. The following statistics give an idea of the development and growth of the Railway Postal-Service. The first column represents the years, the second the number of miles, and the third the compensation paid:

The strategy of the strategy o

that the clerk is incapable of performing his duty, he is removed. In case it is a head clerk falls, an examination of all the clerks within that railway post-office jurisdiction is prepared to fill a vacancy. There is also

A SYSTEM OF CHECKS
in operation by which a Division Superintendent can tell the number of errors each clerk in his division makes every month. These checks are in a daily operation in the railway postal-cars. They are conducted in the following manuer: Every clerk is fu mished with alips of paper twice the size of the ordinary letters, which he is required to place a pose ach package assorted by him and distributed in the railway postal-car.

The clerk writes his name and places his postal stamp upon this alip, and attaches it to each package. Upon one corner of the slip the following words are printed, as an instruction to the clerk who will open the vackage:

Examine content, note errors, give office, county, and sitte, and return likelyed to assistant Supering and Sitte, and return likelyed to assistant Supering

tem are

THE BAILWAY-POSTAL SCHEMES.

These schemes are devised by Cart. J. M. MoGrath, of Chicago, formerly at Washington, and
now in the Chicago office. He has been in the
service since June, 1867. He commenced on the
Northwestern Railroad as an assistant clerk. He
has been in charge of all the schemes in the entire country. Sept. 15, 1863, he issued an experimental scheme for all the railway postoffices in the West. It was on one sheet, covered the entire country, and was tabulated as
follows:

mail is distributed are immediately changed to correspond with these changes of time, and it not unfrequently happens that on account of these changes mails are obliged to take an entirely different direction to meet their destination with suitable dispatch.

Distrasts and marits of Postal Clerks.

The railroad postal clerks, there is no doubt, are subjected to more severe mental and physical strain than any other persons in the civil service. Their occupation in both respects is more intense. This becomes apparent in a considerable number of peculiar diseases. The speed and joit of the trains compels a constant strain upon the muscles and ligaments of the legs and the renal muscles, as the work is done standing. The dust and air currents forced into the care by the opening of the door frequetly induce lung complaints, catarrh, and diseases of the eye. Another frequent difficulty among postal clerks is a relaxation of the kneemascles, caused by standing in that semi-bent position necessary to retain a solid footing while a train is in rapid motion. Sometimes the ligaments about the knee are so relaxed that the clerks loss control of the lower limbs. There are few elerss who run more than a year or two who are not troubled with catarrh. In addition to the relaxation of the chords and ligaments, rheumatism is quite frequent incident to the exposure and nervous tension. Correct habits would seem to be quite essential to permanent success in this service. I asked several clerks what their whisky habits were. The following were their answers:

One drank wine when he thought he needed it.

One drank wise when he thought he needed it. A second has been an uncompromising foe of dram-drinking for twenty-two years.

A third drinks ale occasionally.

The fourth drinks both sprittous and malt liquors, and feets the better for it.

The fifth uses liquors medically, and is strongly opposed to using them in any other form. I could not learn how frequently his medicine was necessary.

could not learn how frequently his medicine was necessary.

The sixth has preached and practiced temperance all his lite, and has never used tobacco.

This even the Puntans might say is a higher standard of temperance than is usually found among so large a number of men engaged in such pursuits. It should not be understood that any of the men are intemperate. A single lapse of that sort would be very apt to lose the best clerk his place. For a man who gets drunk cannot distribute letters at 60 miles an hour. Every faculty of his mind and every muscle and nerve in his body are strained to their utmost. As to other habits, lit is possible that the land sea-sickness which the great speed sometimes cause may induce habits of the sea. And the paper-jerker, like poor Jack, may have

A LOVE IN EVERY PORT.

I've a spanking wife at Portsmouth Gates,

A LOYE IN EVERT FORT.

The a spanking wife at Portsmouth Gates,
A pigmy at dores,
An orange tawny up the Straits,
A black at St. Lude;
Thus, whatsomever course I bend,
I leads a jovial life;
In every mess I find a friend,
In every ports wife.

I leads a jovial life;
In every mess I find a friend,
In every persa wite.

The pretal clerks who manned the fast-mail train are the picked men of the entire postal-service. William B. Thompson, Assistant Superintendent, is Superintendent of "the Fast Inna." He will have entire charge of all the details of hanagement. He is one of the most capable men in the poetal-service, and for this particular duty is probably better qualified than any other official. The entire route between New York and Chicago is divided into two divisions, so far as heast clerks go, and into three divisions for distributing clerks. The first Chief Clerk's division extends from New York to Dunkirk. This position is held by Mr. A. D. Sanford, who has been for twelve years a clepk on the Lake Shore Line. His run is a particularly arduous one. He is only permitted to lay over one hour and fifteen minutes at Dunkirk, the chicago is motiess laboricons. This place is filled by Mr. —, of Chicago.

The divisions for postal clerks proper are three: New York to Syracuse; Syracuse to Cleveland; Cleveland to Chicago. The cldrks assigned to this train as experts on the first division, New York to Syracuse; Personne to Cleveland; Cleveland to Chicago. The cldrks assigned to this train as experts on the first division of the train took on James K. Baad, a clerk for Ohio and Michigan, who ran to Syracuse, and distributed those States.

W. C. Baird was taken on there as special distributer for Kentucky letters, as were P. McCuiloch and C. H. Collins, special New England clerks, who assist in general distribution westward and make up especially for New England clerks, who assist in general distribution westward and make up especially for New England going east. The clerks on the division from are Lewis Wilson, J. F. Allen, W. D. Giddings, W. G. Lovell, B. M. Miles, F. D. Bartman, S. H. Pierce, J. T. Baidwin, J. R. Whitok, W. A. Sanisbury. At Buffalo, they take on S. G. Harney, Chief Clerk, and Mr. Enford at Dunkirk,

M. D. Kirk, F. K. Jones, John H. Diggs, W. Farmun, J. H. Baker, W. A. Stephenson, liam M. O'Cliver, George E. Fox. Thomas Kenny, A. C. Wentworth, and A. W. Hende-

A. Kenny, A. C. Wentworth, and A. W. Heate-ker, are the clerks who are regularly detailed frem the Chicago office to board the train at Eikhart to prepare the Chicago city mail for dis-tribution by carriers at the first delivery. These men are all greatly overworked, but the Division and General Superintendents say that it is easier for the experts to do the work alone than it would be for them to attempt to drill

No man can be thoroughly predeient in the details of the distribution of more than two or three great States. If the postal-cars were run on every branch road, and the same method of distribution foliowed, it would then be necessary for all cieras to have a perfect knowledge of the details of the distribution of a vastly larger area than experience has shown is possible to the average human mind. The efficient elerical service in the railway post-office system cars requires a prodigious exercise of memory, and the best interests of commerce are served by not taxing the minds of men too much. The great virtue of the railway postal-service is the accuracy of its distribution. This could not be seenred except by restricting the principal distribution to the lines of the great trunk road, and to few clerks. A few experts along the principal commercial avenues can perform the same work which it would require an army of clerks to do if they were located on any cross-roads, it has, therefore, been the policy, whenever possible, to concentrate mail enough on any given route to permit the assignment of a clerk to duty upon some particular State or group of States, instead of requiring him to make distribution of mail for the entire civilized world. It might happen that, while studying upon the postal system of Patagonia, the clerk under such circumstances would neglect to distribute the mails for his native village. LIMITATIONS.

THEIR PART IN THE MAIL. my office to propose to do something for my benefit without "Rking anything for it. By the plan you propose you will be able to get the great newspaper mail to the West as soon as the letters." This was said, three years ago, to George Bangs by the senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, now dead. The success of the fast mail train from the East to the West has realized the dream of George Bangs, and the rediction of "old man" Harper. The great sewspaper mail to the West not only arrives at newspaper mail to the West not only arrives at Chicago as soon as letters, but the letter and newspaper mail both go faster than passengers. The newspapers are not altogether a burden upon the Government. Under the old system it was not possible accurately to determine the amount of receipts of newspaper and periodical postage. The following estimate, however, made by a Post-Office official, shows the amount of revenue which it is thought this class of mail matter yielded during the last year of the old postage system:

Daily at 30 cents per quarter, \$1.20 per an-num......\$ 307,692 Weekly at 5 cents per quarter, 20 cents per 1,384,615 nity at 3 teents per quarter, 12 cents per

the number of newspapers and periodicals printed in the United States was only 1,200 less than the aggregate number published in all other parts of the world. There cannot be much doubt now but that the number published in this Republic already squals, if it does not exceed, the entire number printed throughout the world.

of newspapers in the mails may be learned from a computation made by the Post-Office Department of the relative weight of mail matter at several leading cities for a period of thirty days. The following table shows the weights in seven

There have been very few instances of losses of these valuable packages. The most notable case was that of a package lost at Buffalo about two years ago. It was lost in the transfer of two crews between Abbany and Buffalo. One register clerk arrested for it claims not to have received it, while the other register clerk insists that he delivered it. The subject is now in hitration.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Railway Postal Service, which has pro-

The Railway Postal Service, which has projected and managed this fast train, is at present organized as follows:

The office of the General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service will be at Washington, D. C.; George S. Bangs, General Superintendent; M. V. Bailey, Chief Clerk, and in charge of Third Division. T. N. Vail, Assistant Superintendent Railway Mail Service, in charge of schemes for general distribution, statistics, etc. The First Drivision Railway Mail Service, comprising the New England States, 3,032 Fost-Offices, 5,387 miles of railroad, Thomas P. Chency, Superintendent, Boston, Mass. Second Division Railway Mail Service, comprising New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland, 6,948 Fost-Offices, 12,402 miles of railroad, Railway Mail Service, comprising western portion of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, District of Columbia, 2,359 Fost-Offices, 2,554 miles of railroad; M. V. Bailey, present Chief Clerk, to have supervision m connection with duties of office of General Superintendent at Washington, D. C. Fourth Division Railway Mail Service—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, 3,879 Fost-Offices, 8,981 miles of railroad; L. M. Terrel, Special Agent, of Atlanta, Ga, in harmony with the Superintendent of the Fifth Division. Fifth Division Railway Mail Service—Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, 6,984 Post-Offices, 17,559 miles of railroad; J. S. White, Superintendent, Chicaned, Clincinnati, O. Sixth Division Railway Mail Service—Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Wyoming, 6,984 Post-Offices, 7,559 miles of railroad; J. S. White, Superintendent, Chicaned, Chica

THE BENEFITS OF SPEED in mail transmission are not understood. The single item of less on exchange, which is often single item of loss on exchange, which is often prevented by the speedy transmission of the mails, is a very important matter for the mercantile community. Instances are numerous where very serious business losses have been due to the delay in the transmission of a single letter. I have in mind one instance, where the delay in the transmission of a letter from Boston to New York resulted in the bankruptey of a prominent merchant. That merchant was carrying \$380,000 in exchange during the ister part of the week. It would cost him \$2,000 to carry it until Monday. His credit was so strained that it was not good enough to carry him through the next day. The letter which would have saved him failed to reach him, and he was ruined. The Post-Office of the Park that it to some extent resembles the holy fire of the Parsees. Here, in a corner on the left, is a door,—the outer clark, in a door,—the outer clark, in a door,—the outer clark, in a door,—the outer of select, in a door,—the outer attention which is as black as night and awfully stale smelling. One of the grated windows facing the well is thrown open, and by the little light of some extent resembles the holy fire of the Parsees. Here, in a corner on the left, is a door,—the outer allowed to be ever allowed to be celley, an eligit which, we are told, is never allowed to be over-how in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be over-how in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be over-how in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be corner at the left, is a door,—the outer of the Parsees. Here, in a corner of the left, is a door,—the outer of elegy, an eligit which, we are told, is never allowed to be outer town in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be outer town in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be outer town in a malver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never allowed to be even-how in a malver of oil,—a light which, w lation which rested on that man's face as he came into the Post-Office to ascertain where the letter was. He had come to learn, but to learn too late, that the letter had passed New Haven and had just arrived at the Central Depot,

THE PARTY

had just arrived at the Central Depot.

THE PARTY
which accompanied the train from New York was a genial company. All were anxious to discover the mystery of the fast mail, and to learn the operations of the postal railway system; but they were glad to do this with good cheer. This good cheer was furnished by the New York Central and Lake Shore Companies, while in passage, and by Mr. Potter Palmer here. The fatter generously tendered, by dispatch to Mr. Bangs, the hospitalities of the Palmer House to the entire party. The tender was accorded. Many of the strangers have never visited Chicago before, and are amazed at the magnificence and luxury of the Palmer House, and the hospitality of its proprietor.

proprietor.

The Eastern journalists have, for the most part, dropped the shop as much as possible, and, ike the genial gentleman in the charming Charles O'Malley, are quite ready

Charles O'Malley, are quite ready

To drink a teast,
A proofer roast,
Or bellift, as the case is;
To kins your wife,
To take your life
At twelve to fifteen paces;
To keep game cocks;
To hunt the for;
To drink in punch the Solway;
With debts galore,
Ent fun far more—
Oh, he's the man for Galway,
ANOTHER FAST MAIL TRAIN.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—11. conjunction with the lightning morning train, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company intends, in a short time, to begin running a fast evening mail train, to make the same time as the morning trains.
Special Distance, to The Chinase Technical same time as the morning trains.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Dunuquu, Ia., Sept. 17.—To-night's train from
Chicago brought the New York papers of Thursday morning, run through by the fast mail train.

IN CHICAGO. THE ARRIVAL. The party arrived in Chicago at 6:21 a. m., to be precise, and made their way at once in search of cleanliness and breakfast. The greater por-tion of the incomers made their marks on the Palmer House register, and—especially members of the press-wrote vilely. A complimentary breakfast was tendered the party at the Tivoli, but few, or none, of the Eastern visitors accept-ed the offer, for the reason that they prefered to but few, or none, of the Eastern visitors accepted the offer, for the reason that they prefered to keep together. It was deemed impossible to keep together. It was deemed impossible to keep the party together to return, inasmuch as their varying tastes led them to plan visite to Chicago of from one to six days. The practical dispersion of the party was therefore accomplished during the morning, and no attempt was made to go a sight-seeing in a body. A call was made on the Mayor by a party, and the prolonged head of the People's party beamed on them, and tendered tham the freedom of the city, which was understood to mean that they were not to be interfered with by the police or the bunko-ropers during their stay, no matter how Grangerish they might appear.

Mr. M. McDonald, Alderman-in-prospective of the First Ward, had his affable attendants in distant wating on the party, but few of them, if any, embraced the opportunity, and, as far as known, none of them "represented."

THE PARTY ON THE TRAIK was about as follows: George's Bangs, Superintendent of Railway Postal Service, Boston; W. A. Holmes, Suprintendent of Mais, Beston; A. T. Gray, New York Central Railroad; H. R. Pierson, New York Central Railroad; W. R. Farman, Postmaster at Philadelphia; William P. West, Aurora; Louis Stewart, Plano. There ware also a large number of journalists from the papers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and lesser places.

weather, J. W. Carsen, Earl Hill, W. H. Habford, David McChuskey, Charles Payns, C. P. Leisad, Charles Collins, Gen. J. C. Condit. Smith, of Buffalo; Edwin Cowles, of the Leader; W. W. Armstrong, of the Plaindealer; W. P. Robimson, Sinday Yvice; E. H. Bohm, Clevelland Anziger; M. Watson, Cleveland Herabl.

The following were from Toledo: Postmaster P. H. Dowling; Maj. Dr. R. 8, Swigart, Collector of Internal Revenue; N. H. Howard; J. B. Rountz, County Treasurer; C. R. Heath, J. B. Wallace, Common Council; H. D. Walbridge, Commercial; T. S. Moore, Judge Lemon, Carl Hamsilton, W. M. Cummings, H. Haynes, J. W. Fuller, J. M. Emery, Jr., and B. S. Thorn.

Among the Chicagoans who went out to meet the train and returned with it were John Alston, F. B. Bird, S. P. Brintweil, Mayor Colvin, C. H. Carter, Charles E. Cash, Col. Clark E. Carr, W. M. Collins, T. Church, Dr. Lewis Dodge, H. Dodge, James P. Dalton, E. Emos, Capt. J. W. Gregg, H. B. Graham, P. A. Hoyne, J. M. Hubbard, T. Hamilton, Ed Johnson, P. G. Jonnson, Col. T. H. Keefe, Frank Lumbard, Charles S. Loding, Gen. John McArthur, F. E. Moras, John McArthur, Jr., Capt., M. J. McGrath, C. T. Montrose, R. S. Morrison, the Hon. W. J. Ornshan, A. Philo, L. V. Parsons, the Hon. Charles H. Reed, Col. J. C. Rankin, C. M. Smith, Gen. F. T. Sherman, John Summerfield, C. S. Squiers, George Taylor, T. O. Thompson, J. H. Thompson, A. D. Titsworth, J. H. Thompson, the Hon. J. D. Ward, Charles Wallsh, and representatives of the press.

The effect in the

\*\*WILL Devenue: The Salving of Time will be remarkable when compared with the former system. Letters posted in New York during the afternoon will leave there on the next morning and at 7:30 the next morning will leave the Chicago Post-Office for delivery. Under the old system they left there in the evening and morning both, but they were not delivered to Chicago readers by either train so early as undar the new regime. The difference will be still more marked on malls from New England, which come on at Albahy.

The English H.

EASTWARD-BOUND.

EVERTRING LOVELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The fast mail train east has made the run in splendid style. Crowds of people everywhere greeted it with great enthusiasm. Capt. White and N. G. Summerfield are in charge, and everything moves like clockare in charge, and everything moves like clock-work. Capt. Enos. of Wisconsin, and THE TRIBUTE representative are the only guesta. We met the Chicago mail a little west of Batavia, within half a minute of the schedule time. The fast mail train is a splendid success. All honor to George S. Bangs, of Illinois, to whose energy and ability the public are indebted for this great improvement.

THE GUIKWAR'S GEMS.

"The Star of the South," Leaving the throne-room through a small door on the left hand side, we find ourselves on an small square well which occupies the centre of the palace from top to bottom. Above we see similar verandas, and a number of natives look-ing over the railings. Beneath are a number of Arab and other soldiers keeping watch over several things, among them a sacred flag which washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—The Secretary of the Treasury issued the following call to-day:
The Secretary of the call to day:
The Treasury issued the following call to-day:
The Treasury issued the following call to-day:
The Secretary of the call to day:
The Treasury issued the following call to-day:
The Secretary of the authority give by the act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 1570, entitled "An act of Congress, approved July 14, 157 is hung across the well on occasions of high fes-tival. On the opposite side are a number of tival. On the opposite side are a number of closed stanchioned windows, which guard the jewel-room, or jemdarkhana. Moving to the right there are rooms which look like dungsons, and are guarded by sentries. At the end of the veranda we enter a little, close-smelling room, which would be dark were it not for the light of some wicks thrown in a salver of oil,—a light which, we are told, is never slowed so be extinguished, so that it to some axient resembles the holy fire of the Parsees. Here, in a corper on the left, is a door,—the outer entrance to the jewel-room. After some delay, an elderly Mahratta makes his appearance and opens the look, and we enter a room which is as black as night and awfully stale smelling. One of the grated windows facing the well is thrown open, and by the little light thus obtained we perceive a number of shelves, which are loaded with State archives. Another ponderous black door being whereast we extend each core the insulation of the production black door being whereast we extend each core the insulation of the production of the production black door being whe production of the prod round the room. But these drawers contain the State jewelry, worth £3,000,000 sterling, report

While a window is being opened, we prepare to but are realer disappointed to find our a number of iron-clamped ciseas of drawers ranged round the room. But these drawers contain the round the room. But these drawers contain the round the room. But these drawers contain the round the room is the control of the room of the control of the room of the control of the room of the control of the control of the room of th

Quite a Little Romance.

Lumpkin (Ga.) Independent.

We hear of quite a romande affair in privalifie, the parties to which reside in the upps portion of this county. In 1866 a Mr. — to to himself a young write to adora his househol. After hving happily together for four montisthe young bride, without any apparent caustook a notion that "he wanted to see her mana," and left the husband solitary and alos Time rolled on, but the recreant wife did it return to cheer his desolate home until less Saday morning. Thus, after an absence of he years, though husband and wife were living within 5 or 6 miles of each other, the wife auntarity returns. It may be possible that he learned of a recent visit of her spouse to his place when the services of an attorney to procured to file a bill of divorce on the groud of desertion. Our legal friend was seated as is desk on Monday morning, drawing up the bil in question, when a note was hinded him notifying him shat his services would not be required as the wife had returned.

WASHINGTON.

Another Suspected District Official Forced to Resign.

etary Bristow Makes a Further Call for \$5,000,000 Five-Twenties.

Preliminary Hearing in the \$47,000 Robbery Case.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribune.

Whithforton, D. C., Sept. 17.—The people of the District of Columbia have been for the past four years almost completely at the mercy of a set of bad men, who have not only plundered them, but have prevented them from obtaining redress in any way. Possessed of great politica influence, the ring have been enabled to neutralize the operation of the laws till the Courts and isw officials seemed to be organized solely for the protection of these scoundrels, who were the hangers-on of the ring, and there are very few scoundrels in Washington who are who were the hangers-on of the ring, and there are very few scoundrels in Washington who are not hangers-on of the ring. The United States District Attorney's office, under the management of Judge Fisher, became notoriously the most effective weapon in the hands of the dead men. But the people seem, to have been aroused, and the temper they display is indicative of a determination to remedy this deplorable state of affairs a may cost. The secret of the resignation of Campbell Carrington, the Assistant United States Attorney for this District, which was tondered to-day, is very interesting as showing the power of a newspaper to do good. Some day since the Chromicle of this city published some very serious charges reflecting on the integrity of Carrington. He replied in a card, in which he did not attempt to refute the charges, but attempted to bully the Chonicle, and make them retract. This he found did not work well, for, instead of retracting, the Chromicle printed again even more damaging charges, as alse afficavits to support them, concluding with the statement that on Friday they would print some more facts showing gross irregularities in Carrington's office, and for which he was responsible. Carrington feared these publications, and last night called upon the local editor of the Chromicle, and, after begging his pardon for the personal shuss in which he had indulged, implored him not to publish the other anidavits and facts which the Chromicle had collected. The managing editor of the Chromicle agreed to suppress the publication of the damaging facts upou one condition only, namely: that Carrington should immediately tender his resignation. Otherwise they would print all they knew about him, and show he was unfit for the position le held. Carrington accepted, and the Chromicle to day contained to reference to him. This afternoon Carringtor sent in his resumation, which will be immediately accepted. Inia makes the fifth Assistant bisarret Attorner appointed by ex. Judge Fisher, who himself was forced to res

THE TREASURY.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17 .- The Secretar

procure it, and was sent back toprison.

APPOINTMENT.

Ex-Representative White of Alsbans, habeen appointed an Associate Justice for Utah.

stood undecided, and the wretched Mr. Chardon made a frantic effort to smile pleasantly.

"What, one of the Peterses to Sheepecot," said the old lady eagerly, "the're r'lashuns of mine."

"My grandfather and father lived in Sheepecot," said the young lady, frigidly, "but it was very many years ago."

"Blees you child," said Aunt Betay contentedly, "I 'member all 'bout 'em, an' y' mother too; ahe never freckled as you do, an' her teeth was as white as yourn. Yourn ain't false ones, be they?" said our relative eagerly, to which query miss Peters shook her head family, and said she really must'go.

"Why, I never see no one in sech a hurry," remarked Aunt Betay, detaining the young lady by her shawl, while Mr. Chardon looked as cheerful as though he had killed some one, "how old be you?"

by her shaw, while Mr. Chardon looked as cheerful as though he had killed some one, "how old be you?"

With some hesitation the young lady murmured "23."

"Lemme see," said the old lady. "Sam, he marrid yer ma—she was old Billy Birby's darter—in forty-five—I member p lickerly 'n account of Sam's borrym' \$10 of my husban' to go on a honeymoon with; you was born nigh about a year after, an' now k's seventy-five, an' accordin' to that you mus' be, lemme see," and Aunt Betsy sommenced counting her fingers with a mathematical precision that would speedily have evolved thirty years from the past, had we not contrived to recall her attention by telling her that Miss Peters was going, and that she had better say "good by."

"Wall, if you must go," said our relative re-luctantly, "I suppose you must. That's a proper pooty dress you're a wearin, but what made the dressmaker cut it so scrimpin'? "Taint big 'nun round ab' it's too tight."

"You sin't had a faver, nor nothin, have ye?" continued the old lady in a loud whisper, glancing at the lower part of the young lady's form, which her "pull-back" skirt displayed to excellent advantage, "you look awful thin, yer lim's aint bigger round than pipe-stems," and, shaking hands cordisally with Miss Peters and her escort, with a pressing invitation for them to call again soon, our good Aunt Betsy bade them "adoo."

Chardon con't speak to us now, and Miss Peters looked stright before her as she passed us on Main street. What have we done?

PROFESSIONAL BEGGARS.

Experiments with One of Them.

Experiments with One of Them.

A. Quad in the New York Graphic.

I knew he was a professional beggar as I saw him workingsen the outskirts of the crowd Professional beggars are great liars; they have no sense of shame; they are not graceful; they study to deceive.

I thought I would experiment on this beggar. It would do him no harm, and it would help me to pass away an hour. One can't study human nature by taking a seat in a bay-window and watching the faces of the people who pass on the sidewalk.

The beggar had been rebuffed by several, and I could see a look of disappointment in his eves as I threw myself in his way and smiled blandly. Coming nearer he held out his hand and said, in woful tones:

"Mistar, for the love of Heaven, give me some change! My wife is sick, I have seven small chil—"

I stopped him with a gesture, and kindly answered:

"My dear man, here is a guarter for you, I know all about your wife. Poor thing! I am afraid she will never recover. And your seven children—Lord bless their poor souls and bodies! It has been a hard trial for you as well, and I don't see how you keep up such good spirits. I was a tranger, and he reasoned that I had mistaken him for some one else, and he hurried away with the money without speaking another word.

Keeping my eye on the man I saw him rebuffed again and again, and presently I laid my hand on his shoulder and asked:

"My good friend, didn't I hear you ask that man for 5 cents with which to buy a loaf of bread?"

He hesitated for a moment, and then, thinking that I did not recognize him, he answered:

"You did—you did. I have a fever-sore and can't work, and I haven't tasted food for two days."

"I have heard of your case before," I said, looking him square in the eyes, "and I'm will-

can't work, and I haven't tasted food for two days."

"I have heard of your case before," I said, looking him square in the eyes, "and I'm willing to help you all I can. It must, be hard for a man of your age, after being familiar with luxury for years and years, to be suddenly deprived of wealth and social position, crippted by disease, and compelled to live as you are living now. I should think you would sometimes almost be driven to the point of suicide."

"Well—ah—ahem—well," he stammered, as he took the second shinculaster.

He dropped his eyes, and I saw that he felt somewhat ashamed, although after a moment he rallied, recovered his assurance, and said as he walked away:

"I s'pose I might as well be dead as alive."

I walked clear round the crowd before I found him again. He had made a pretty good day's work of it, and feeling more independent he was selecting his victim, choosing men whose liber ality or innocence of mind could be read in their faces. I stood behind him and heard him say to a kind-faced old man:

"Me wife is deed in the house, and I have no

to a kind-faced old man:
"My wife is dead in the house, and I have no
means to bury her."
The kind-faced man hesitated, even after putting his fingers into his vest-pocket, and said :
"Well, it's curious. I should think that the have authority to bury your wife at the expense of the town."

have authority to bury your wife at the expense of the town."

"They won't—I've been to 'em two or three times," replied the beggar, wiping his eyes. "You don't know how hard it is to have a dead wife in—"

"Oh, well, here's 10 cents," said the kindfaced man, handing over the scrip, but speaking as if he doubted the beggar's word.

As the impostor turned away I tapped him on the shoulder and said:

"My poor, dear man, how my heart bleeds for you! I stood there and heard you appeal to that flint-hearted miser, and I saw him hand you a pairty 10 cents. Can that man have a heart? Can he feel for the sorrows of others? Can he be less than a statue?"

The beggar's eyes betrayed his surprise at seeing me again, and I plainty saw that he was embarrassed.

"I am poor," I continued, keeping my eyes

barrassed.
"I am poor, "I continued, keeping my eyes on him, "but you are worse off. Your poor dead wife must have Christian burial if I have to return to Detroit on foot. Here is 25 cents. I am ashamed to offer you such a beggarly sum, but I am ashamed to offer you such a beggarly sum, out I can't spare any more."
"I—ah—ah," he stammered, as he took the

"I -ah -ah," he stammered, as he took the money.

"I -ah -ah," he stammered, as he took the money.

"If you were a professional beggar I could detect he fact in your face," I said greatly enjoying his emearrassment. "You are not. One has only to giance at you to see that you have cultureand refinement, and that you ask alms from dee necessity. I feel deeply for you, and I wish foould be of service in some way."

He linged away without raising his eyes, and I suspected that I had lost him. He sai down on the saps of a grocery for about a quarter of an hour, and then, arguing with himself that I had depatted, he himped into the crowd again. I followed him around and heard him tell several different tories, and at length tapped him on the shoulder. He turned quickly, and extending my haid, I inquired:

"How do you do Mr. Grote?"

He held ut his hand, drew it back again, and refused to grip me, when I got hold of is.

"I heard about your house burning down last night," I continued, looking him in the eye as earnestly at I could. "You have lost everything, wrilled, though not wealthy, have much left. I havebeen looking for you all the morning. I wan to give you a small donation in cash."

left. I havebeen looking for you all the morning. I want to give you a small donation in cash."

He tried hil best to look me in the fare, but he couldn't. He was confused, ashamed, and vexed, even though he was making money out of it. As I released me hand to get at my wallet he slunk away, aid after a long search I found him seated on the treck of a canal-bost eating a decayed orange and wearing a disconsolate look. Standing on the bridge I called to him:

"Baxter! Baxter! I ve collected some money for you to buy mother cow with!"

He threw awy the orange, muttered something which sounded like "Russim," and hurned off down tie tow-path.

As an experiment it was well worth 6 shillings.

They had an increasing little society incident over at Paris, fy., Friday night at the ball which wound up the Bourben County fair. A young man—oup of "the Clay family, sah—proposed to emer the ball-room in a drunken state and a discrearly manner. Being withstood by the City harrisal, he drew his revolver and opened a fusilade on the Marshal. Thereupon the Marshal drawhis revolver and returned the first families of Kentucky, sah," only snapped every time, while the Marshal's went off four times, and hit, too. The incident added much to the festivity of the ball, especially to the gristiant went from the north side of the river. The condition of the stion of chivalry was thought critical. Of cours, if he had shot the Marshal it would have been all right; but as it was the other way the just and onlightened sentiment of society toward the Marshal found expression in such observations as: "Well, he'd bettah get out of heah d—n quick."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

cretary Delano Testifies Befor the Marsh Commission.

A Flat Denial of Certain Statements Made by Marsh and Welsh.

An Intimation that Welsh Desired the Office of Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—Secret Delano was before the Red Cloud Commis-to-day. He said, in response to a question, the remembered, though indistinctly, that Prohe remembered, though indistinctly, that Prunot expressed to him an opinion in favor of the separation of the Indian Burean from the Interior Department. Subsequently the President informed the Secretary that Brunot had expressed such an opinion to him, and the President asked the Secretary's views as to the propriety of asking legislation to that end. This was during the session of Congress of 1873 to 1874. Towards its close the Secretary informed the President that he wished the Interior Department to be relieved of the Indian Bureau. Some time after this the President informed him that Brunot, shortly after his resignation as a member of the Indian Commission, said he was in error as to what he had stated in his letter of resignation concerning the

his resignation as a member of the Indian Commission, said he was in error as to what he had stated in his letter of resignation concerning the Secretary, relative to the separation of the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department, as the Secretary had expressed his willingness to have such a change made. The President of the Board asked the Secretary whether he desired to propound any questions concerning the statements, in view of Marsh's pamphiet, and the Secretary laid he had no desire to do so. His purpose was to leave this investigation, so far as he was concerned, to the ...

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

and to such documents as Prof. Marsh might furnish, and such as the Commission itself might seek and obtain. The Secretary by request, stated the relations of the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department, and said in response to a question that he did not remember that the Board of Indian Commissioners ever differed with him in the allowance of accounts on the ground that they were tainted with fraud. His attention had been called to

ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD

at the Red Cloud Agency, and he had taken steps to protect the interests of the Government by appending Commissioners to investigate the charges. He would not fail while he was Secretary to take all proper steps to punish all wrongs commisted within the limits of his Department.

The Secretary was asked whether any member of the Board of Indian Commissioners expressed a desure for the removal of Mr. Smith as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and he replied that a former member of the Board, William Welsh, had expressed such a desire. This was in the fall of 1873. Welsh said if the Secretary should remove Smith he would escape trouble and avoid Congressional investigation. The Secretary informed Welsh he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary formed Welsh he could not afford to remove an officer in whom he had confidence. The Secretary would appoint a Committee, to be named by Welsh, to investigate them, or appoint

as such committee. If the report should sustain the truth of the charges, the Secretary promised he would sak the President to remove Smith. Welsh, however, did not acquiesce in the proposition. Subsequently Welsh was suggested to him as the proper person to be Commissioner of indian Affairs, but the Secretary objected to Welsh, owing to his indiscretion and want of adaptation to the place. Prof. Marsh said he had no questions to ask the Secretary.

Indian Fair closed to-day. The fifty-seven wild Indians in attendance left to-day for their distant homes, well pleased with all they saw. The representatives of over thirty tribes in friendly intercourse at an agricultural fair marks a new epoch in the Indian policy that will result in

CRIME.

THE ILLINOIS KU-KLUX Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
CARBONDALE, Ill., Sept. 17.—Samuel Music, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of the People vs. Young and old Bill and Jeff Crain, for the killing of William Spence, at Crainville, Williamson County, was examined at Crainville, Williamson County, was examined at great length yesterday and to-day at Marion. The evidence given by him disclosed one of the most unprovoked and damnable assassinations ever perpetrated in this or any other civilized country. An effort will be made to overcome the testimony of Music by the introduction of three criminals who were in just with Music, and to whom it is alleged that he (Music) stated that he was the murderer of Spence. Two of these criminals are under indictments for larceny and attempt to murder. Many other witnesses are subpected for the defense, several of whom have been under indictment for arson. There are a large number of the Crains living in the vicinity of Crainville, where this murder occurred, all of whom are related to the assassins. Many have been subpensed to prove alibis, etc. Those who heard the sworn statement of Music, and favor the unearthing of this horrible deed, are noiversal in the opinion that his statements are true. Marebal Crani, the party who Music says did the shooting, has not yet been captured. It is be-liaved he is in Arianaes.

Marebal Crani, the party who Music says did the shooting, has not yet been captured. It is believed he is in Arkaneas.

Bulliner, Baker, and Sam Crain, who are charged with the assassination of Capt. Signey at this place, in July, were yesterday removed from the Williamson County jail to the Jackson County jail at Marphreystore. The investigation of their cases will be proceeded with as soon as the examination now going on in Williamson County is concluded. It is hoped that these law-breakers and bloodthiraty devils will get speedy justice, and no more assassins will be heard of of.

A VERY GORY STORY FROM DIXON.

A VERY GORY STORY FROM DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 17.—A big riot occurred last night at the Turner Hall in this city. It originated in this way: The Germans were having a ated in this way: The Germans were having a dance, when a man, name niknown, attempted to enter without paying the admission fee. The doorkeeper, Nicholas Plein, then attempted to put the man out. At this a general fight commenced, both parties having friends in the room. Revolvers were quickly drawn, and firing commenced indiscriminately. At this juncture the scene is described by eye-witnesses as terrible. Firing then commenced from the outside into the hall, and large stones were also thrown through the windows, as the dancing-room is on the ground floor. Women shricked for help, and the excitement was a wiful. The, Sheriff arraved on the ground and quiet was restored. Sixteen are badly wounded. The building is completely riddled, there being seventeen bullet-holes on one side alone. The windows are all broken, and blood can be seen in large quantities. The hall is being visited by hundreds of our citizens to-day. The examination before Judge Morgan will come off to-morrow forenoon.

PITTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.
PITTESURO, Sopt. 17.—Dr. M. H. Frank, in
prison and awaiting trial for counterfeiting
United States notes, was detected Sunday morn-United States notes, was detected Sunday morning in an attempt to break [asl, having secured through outside aid possession of several tools for this purpose. The tools were found in the cell of another prisoner to whom Frank had given them for safelkeeping. Frank gave information which led to the arrest to-day of two accomplices, Albert Stahle and Henry Bowman; the former a saloon-keeper of this place, and the latter his bar-tender. These two men have been committed to jail in default of \$2,000 ball.

men have been committed to Jali in default of \$2,000 bail.

EX-PRIEST GERDEMANN MOBBED.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 17.—List evening Gerdemann, the ex-priest delivered a lecture in Masonio Hall, Manayunk, on "The Roman Church as It Is at Present," and from the beginning until the lecturer had made his exit from the village there seemed to be a daposition on the part of the natives to treat him to anything else but ceremony. Upon concluding, Gerdemann placed himself under escort and left the bailding, proceeding to the railroad station, while a mob collected and contin-

Prof. J. Lawrence Smith. President of the Louisville Gas Company, develope the sast that G. D. Marshalt, late Cachier, is guilty of the defalcation rumored yesterday. The amount is not definitely known, but Prof. Smith is of opinion that it is little less than 260,000. Marshall is very low from the effects of hemorrhage of the lunga, and with not be arrested or prosecuted.

MUROER.

Special Disputes to The Chiese Tribes.

UNION CITY, Ind., Sept. 17.—Last Monday night, at Keats' Cross Roads, a lonely place distant from railreads and telegraphs, a man named O. J. Read, of Celina. O., was shot and instantly killed in a dispute by two men named Hearick and Richardson. The assayin has been arrested and lodged in jail, the Grand Jury having indicted them for musder in the first darres.

BURGLARY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribun EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sept. 17.—The o William Mowbray's browery was br william Mowbray to the safe, which was the night, holes drilled into the safe, which was the blown open with gunpowder, and #40 in our taken. The burglars made good their escape. The saloon of Draper & Cummings was robbe of \$50 this afternoon during the temporary a sence of the attaches.

Special Dispatch to The Cheese Process.

Dernorr, Mich., Sept. 17.—To-day Rienchard Whipple, after examination before the Policy Justice, was bound over for trial at the Recorder's Court on the charge of manslaughter, in shooting Miss Frances Amsden at a young people's party on the night of the 5th inst. ple's party on the night of the 9th ins

LOUISVILLE, KJ., Sept. 17.—Detective in returned from Pine Hill, Ky., to-day, and is assisted that the man captured and wounded them several evenings ago is Jesse James, the noterious Missouri outlaw.

FAIRS.

THE ILLINOIS FAIR

THE LAST DAY.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Tribune,
OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 17.—The last day of the State Fair, contrary to all predictions, has been financially and in attendance a success. The receipts show more than double the number of persons present on any former day, while of course, everything else was in propo-tion. The officers of the Society desire tion. The officers of the Society desire your correspondent to say for them that the fair at Ottawa has been not only a perfect success, but beyond all precedent in this State in respect of imported breeds of cattle, horizen and sheep, and, besides, the exhibition of poultry has never been equaled in this country. A very prominent feature was the ladies' equestrianship to day. There were three competitors. Mrs. Rudy, of Ottawa, by the unanimous approbation of our 10,000 spectators, and the award of the Committee, received the first premium. Miss Strawa received the second.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

NEHRASKA STATE FAIR.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—The entries for the
State Fair, which takes place here next week,
are very large, especially in fine and blooded
stock. Extensive preparations have been made i
by the Committees, and it is predicted that the
fair will be even a greater success than last year.

The weather is very cool.

NOATHERN INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chasges Pribune.
FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 17.—Another
mense crowd stiended the Northern In
Fair, notwithstanding the coldness of the w
ey. The Committees in the various departs
committed making the awards.

six entries, was won by Swanee; best time, to seconds. The fair, taken altogether, has been quite a success.

THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR.

Special Dispotch to The Chicago Tribests.

East Sachnaw, Sept. 17.—The weather the past two days has been very severe, and affected the attendance of the State Fair. Six or eight thousand people were on the ground to-day, and the fair will not close until to-morrow, albough exhibitors living at a distance have been packing up this evening. The Society to-day elected the following officers. President, E. O. Humphrey, of Kalamasco, re-elected; Secretary, C. F. kimball, of Ponting, re-elected; Transuirer, A. J. Doan, of Adrian, re-elected; Transuirer, A. J. Doan, of Adrian, re-elected; Executive Committee, A. F. Wood, of Mason; J. Q. A. Barrington, of Worth; F. M. Manning, of Paw Paw; W. L. Webbe, of East Saginaw; F. Vanvalksuburg, of Hilladle; A. Angell, of Bradley; D. W. Howard, of Poulwater; H. O. Howard, of Plymouth; W. J. Finley, of Ann Arbor; R. G. Hart, of Lapser.

THE WINNERSAGO COUNTY WHILE Special Dispatch to The Chicase Tribuse. In Rockyon, Ill., Sept. 17.—The Winnerson Agricultural Society closed here to-day, The attendance during the past two days backets very large, and at no time to-day have there been less than 10,000 persons upon the ground. The great race this attanoga did not excite as much interest as B. F. Tarlors poem, and Ward Wood's address yesterday, and indeed the fastest time made—125/2 If Amy B, the winner of the big race—was nothing calculated to astonish people. The receipts have been larger,—so says H. P. Kimball the illustrious—but for all that the fair itself, so has as a local exhibition was connecuted was a failure. The fornia and art departments were up to the average, The cattle, horses, awine, and these departments were and to the State Fair Grounds have been crowded to-day, and the attendance has been the largest of the veek. In the fornian has been the largest of the to-day, the fair will be out timed to morrow. Among the outsile attractions

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES ATA Articles of association of the Chicago Ballingad Company were restorday find a some of the Societary of State. The propose capital stock of the Company is \$1,000,000. The corporators are Charles W. Westos, John E. Noves, John A. Hunter, James H. Bowen, Hobert E. Phillips.

MONTOOMERY, Ala., Sept. 17.—The Countrational Convention adopted a bill of sights of the Countral Convention adopted a bill of sights of the Countral Countral Country of the Countral Country of the Cou

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUESTSTOWN SEPT. 17.—Steamship Hosens and Bussis, from New York have arrived.

New York, Sept. 17.—Arrived—Steamship Hosens and Oder, from Newcastle, and Oder, from Bromen.

The As

tant in

mortals as the the two years evert that den being nothing irreconcilable questions of volved in the

tion, and since the there is a probat will hereafter it good while bet words affecting! THE THINDERS IN THE THE THINDERS IN TH and have need be to time. I consi and absurd. It and character of est and straights tions and dealing in my business of have been led to that body. The next person requested was

integrity, whose leading official n ify him to speak Reporter—Mr. word of informs Brown, and the fuce his charact

est it has resources they he only commenced efforts to suppretthat he represent cially, and that power by his own R.—After his his brethren, wh excommunication Mr. W.—I thin common sense of R.—Eider Juck priyate opinion 6 coundrel. Wha Mr. W.—I know ne constant, unit business communication.

farious branches period of many y was never yet m against common life universal re an upright, thore The next gentl thant and capita hat Brown is a lood, and I cons

fr. Sawyer—1 c. Brown has be jury failed to continued in

Mir. Garland
to be pretty well
my family in th
landsnee since f
R.—Was Mr.
meanor or offen
justrying his a
Mr. G. (attil
latinly sat long a
mything to cont
fent.
H.—What do
communication Mr. G.—I this re, without pr

the door, and commenced on the ex-priest. He was protect from serious injury by the police, if a few bruiese. Gerdemann ento a rear car, and, under the care of night to this city.

all, late Cashier, is guilty of the de-mored vesterday. The amount is ty known, but Prof. Smith is of it is lattle less than \$80,000. Mar-low from the effects of hemorrhage, and will not be arrested or proce-

MURDER.

Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

rr. Ind., Sept. 17.—Last Monday ats' Cross Boads, a lonely place dislicade and telegraphs, a man named of Celina, O., was shot and instanticipute by two men named Henshardson. The assassin here been lodged in Jall the Grand Jury have them for murder in the first degree.

BURGLARY.

Disputch to The Chicago Tribuse.

Sept. 17.—The control of the Chicago Tribuse.

Aw, Mich., Sept. 17.—The office roray's brewery was broken into last drilled into the safe, which was then the guopowdee, and \$400 in currency burglars made good their escape. I of Draper & Cummings was robbed afternoon during the temporary ab-

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Mich., Bept. 17.—To-day Blanchard
er examination before the Police
bound over for trial at the Hecord
in the charge of manslaughter, in
as Frances Amsden at a young peoin the night of the 9th inst.

ME OF THE JAMES BOYS.

E. Ry., Bept. 17.—Detective Bliss
on Pine Hill, Ky., to-day, and is aste man captured and wounded there
ings ago is Jesse James, the noteri outlaw.

FAIRS. 10 40 thing

THE ILLINOIS FAIR THE LAST DAY.
Disputch to The Chicago Tribuns.
II., Sept. 17.—The last day of the and in attendance a success. The success of the number of teent on any former day, while, everything else was in proportional of the Society desire condens to say for them that the fair as been not only a perfect success all precedent in this State in respect breeds of cattle, horses, and sheep, the archibition of poultry has never breeds of castle, horses, and sheep, the exhibition of poultry has never d in this country. A very prominent the ladies' equestrianship to-day, three competitors. Mrs. Rudy, of the unanimous approbation of over-tators, and the award of the Com-ived the first premium. Miss Strawn

THER EXHIBITIONS.

EBRASKA STATE FAIR.
, Sept. 17.—The entries for the which takes place here next week, rge, especially in fine and blooded ensive preparations have been made (mittees, and it is predicted that the even a greater success than last year.

NORTHERN INDIANA.

Disposich to The Chicago Tribune.

NE. Ind., Sept. 17.—Another, imsitended the Northern Indians
standing the coldness of the weathnitices in the various départments
king the awards.

LaCrosss County Fat. Ph. e-for-all race was non 1.2 Peo-best time, 2.40; five on 2 s.

Depatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Inaw, Sept. 17.—The weather the same been very severe, and affected are of the State Fair. Sax or eight copie were on the ground to day, and not close until to-morrow, although hing at a distance have been puths evening. The Society seted the following officers:

E. O. Humphrey, of Kalamazoo, Secretary, C. F. Kimball, of Pontiac, Treasurer, A. J. Doan, of Adrian, Executive Committee, A. F. Wood, J. Q. A. Barrington, of Worth; F.

race this afternoon did not much interest as R. F. Tayand Ward Wood's address yesterday, the fastest time made—2:33½ by winner of the big race—was nothing o astomish people. The receipts have—so says H. P. Kimball the illustor all that the fair itself, so far as a ion was concerned, was a failure, and art departments were up to the he cattle, horses, awine, and sheep were not up to the average.

MINNEROTA STATE FAIR.

Minn. Sept. 17.—The weather being he roads to the State Fair Grounds roaded to-day, and the attendance largest of the week. In the foreform-School boys were admitted in deconducted in aquads of ten ill the departments, them-tracting much attention. The horses of different classes large as expected, but included escentations of each class. On acbid weather till to-day, the fair will to-morrow. Among the outside till in the fair-grounds was a base-eveen the Clippers, of Winona, and Ri. Paul.

LEGRAPHIC BREVITIES association of the Chicago Ben mpany were resterday like in the Scoretary of State. The proposed of the Company is \$1,000,000. The are Charles W. Weston, Jehn T. & Hunter, James H. Bowen, Ho-ine.

11

The Aspersions Cast upon His Character by Elder Jutkins and Dr.

Bigelow.

IRA BROWN

They Provoke Contradiction and Ridicule from Citizens of Known Worth and Responsibility.

Character of the Irrepressible Church Mili-tent in the Business Community. SUT TOUR 30 30 30 10

Some four weeks ago an article appeared in the columns of Tuz Tampunz detailing what might have been interpreted by short-nighted mortals as the final episode and denouement of the two years' war of Ada Street Church, the event that denoted the final fall of the curtain event that denoted the final fall of the curtain being nothing less than a settlement of all irreconcilable differences and a decision of all questions of principle, privilege, and law involved in the great conflict, by the utterance of the anathema of sycommunication against Mr. Brown, the great beligarent and historic sinner against whom every arm, and every weapon of war, and every system of military tactics, had been industriously but vainly brought to hear for his suppression and extinction as the arch-enemy of the church. The said anathema of excemmunication, extinction, and suppression was a worl-of-mouth from a very young Methodist minister only very jutely arrived in Chicago, the occasion

THE PRONUNCIAMENTO
being the last Sunday before com munion. It will be
remembered that on the day following this incident of
numary excommunication by a very young minister
from the South, TREE TRIBUNE in chroniciling the
event reported divers interviews, giving views of the
saster by Elder Jutkins and Dr. Bigslow, in which
the two latter gentlemen, partisans and participants in
the church war, gave appinons of Mr. Brown emphatically derogatory to that gentleman's character,
both the Reverend Doctor and the other Doctor prosouncing the

philically deroratory to that gentleman's character, both the Reverend Doctor and the other Doctor progunding the GRAT CHURGH EXLIGIBLENT in incernate and double-dyed scoundrel, which arrested the attention of Mr. Brown's friends as being almost the same as calling him a rascal. At the time of the publication of these private opinions touching his private character, the subject of them happened to be absent from the city on a lour of health and racreation, and since his return to the city is understood to have placed the matter in competent legal hands, and then it is probability of such a racket in the course is will hereafter induce his church enemies to pause a good while before giving expression to actionable words affecting his private name.

THE TRIBURL, however, having published the statement of one side of the excommunication case, and facturently admitted those parties a expressions of feeting Mr. Brown, it has been suggested that it would be interesting, as well as fair play, to ascertain the views of the other side, and to obtain expressions relative to the truth of Dr. Julkins' impachment of the character of Ira Brown from promment business sitions of unquestioned responsibility who have been familiar with his resound or conversant with his reputation and standing in the business community during a long period of years.

THE BOX. WILLIAM H. KING, well longer and the business acquainting on Mr. Iva Box. William have presented and interviewed as follows:

Beporter—Mr. King, you have been referred to as a their season and the state of the business of the private of the business of the business acquainting of Mr. Iva Box. William the property of the state of the business of the property of the state of the Box of the property of the business acquainting of Mr. Iva Box. When the property of the business acquainting of the law to the property of the business acquainting of the business of the property of the business acquainting of the law to the property of the business acquainting of the law to the prop

wait frown as a camerati keyer, and for many years President of the Board of Education, was visited and interviewed as follows:

Reporter—Mr. King, you have been referred to as a summes acquaintance of Mr. Ira Brown. What is your view of the assault on his character by the Ber. Dr. Jutkins, Presiding Elder of the Methodist Church!

Mr. King—I can only say that I have know Mr. Brown samewhat intimately for several years past, and have had business dealings with him from time to time. I consider the assault unjust, unreasonable, and sheard. It is not warranted by the reputation and character of the man. I have found him an honest and straightforward business man in all my relations and dealings with him, but I regret to say that in my business dealings with the Ads Street Church I have been led to entertain a very different opinion of that body.

The next person whose opinions in the matter were requested was

The next person whose opinions in the matter were requested was

MR. A. W. WRIGHT,

No. 26 Chamber of Commerce, a prominent member at the Beard of Trade, a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, whose relations to ecclesiastical affairs as a leading official member of a wister church would qualify him to speak intelligibly.

Reporter—Mr. Wright, True Tradeurs would like a word of information from you in relation to Mr. Ira Brown, and the effort of some of his enemies to traftice his character. Are you personally acquainted with him, and do you know his business reputation?

Mr. Wright—Yes; I have known Mr. Brown gersonally for quite a while, but by reputation for a much longer period.

R.—What is your opinion of his prosecution by the authorities of Ada Street Church?

Mr. W.—I have taken pains to post myself in regard to that matter, and my conviction has been that the prosecution was precipitated by his resistance to arbitrary transactions conclining the business of the church, and that it has been from beginning to end characterized by personal hittenness rather than by Christian and Tradeurs in the bump of combativeness in Brown's head is bigger than a goose egg, and though most anything san start him on the war-path it takes a regiment of enemies to stop him. The truth is, his imnense energy and talent when under the atimulant and pressure of the combative element would render him a formidable enemy in any organisation, and the ludicrous socret of the Ada street war was that, they woke up. midable enemy in any organization, and the indicrous secret of the Ads street war was that they woke up, by a little undue familiarity and unfair siggression upon his rights, a man whom they had entirely and agregiously mistaken,—one whose spirit, talent, and resources they had never understood, and which they only commenced to see after two years' industrious efforts to suppress him. There is no question but that he represented the strength of the church financially, and that it was built up to prosperity and power by his own generous contributions.

cally, and that it was built up to prosperity and power by his own generous contributions.

R.—After his acquittal of all charges by a jury of his brethren, what do you think of the recent edict of successment and the state of against him?

Mr. W.—I think it was contrary to the spirit and dominon sense of all ecclesiastical law.

R.—Elder Jutkins authorized the publication of his priyate opinion of Brown, to wait that he was a great scoundre. What do you think of that?

Mr. W.—I know that it is not true. Mr. B. has been in constant, unintermitted daily intercourse with the business community, engaged in legitimate business materprise involving thousands of heavy contracts.—the sale and transfer of property and all the multi-farious branches of the real-estate business furing a period of many years. A legal charge of dishonesty was never yet made against him, and it is simply against common sense to pronounce him a secundred life universal reputation in business circles is that of an unright, thorough going, wide-awake business man.

The next gentleman visited was a well-known merthant and espitalist, a Director of the National Bank of Illinois, Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn attacts.

and and espitalist, a Delection orner Washington and Stationals, Persiant Block, corner Washington and Stational Sta

that he is a scoundrel. What you think of that?

Mr. W.—I don't think anything of it. All I now is that Brown is a man of integrity. I consider his word pool, and I consider his note good. And even if it was otherwise, I would not give much for the parlians and malicious "opinions" of churchmen when those opinions are supposed to have been formed in the heat and bitterness of a two years war.

MR. C. W. SAWYER,

with Phelps, Dodge & Palmer, wholesale boots and shoes, Walsah avenue, and a prominent member of the Ada Street Church, was next interviewed.

Reporter—Haws you seen this public impeachment of the Erown's private character by Eider Julkins and Br. Higeliow following the report of his excommunication?

Mr. Sawyer—Yes, I have seen it and it is all wrong.
Mr. Brown has never committed any actual offense.
The jury failed to convict him, but the prosecution see continued in the spirit of malice.

MR. T. C. GARLAND,
he well-known manufacturer, a prominent Mathodist aureleman in this city during the past twenty-two years, was visited at his residence, 444 West Indians free.

nt. H.—What do you think of the attempted act of ex-

R.—What do you think of the attempted act of exmonumication?

Mr. G.—I think it was a violent and partisan measure, without precedent in the Methodist Church, contraction of the spirit and the common sense of Christanity, It won't hold good.

R.—What do you think of the late public impeachment of Mr. Brown's character?

Mr. G.—I have known Mr. Rrown intimately for
many years, socially and otherwise, and nothing has
made me langh more heartily in a long time than when
read the epithete of double-dyed accountrel, etc., applied to him. It is amusing, but not otherwise worthy
any one's consideration.

MR. M. CRUVER,

the well-known real-astate agent, No. 4 Metropolitan
Block, was also interviewed.

Reporters—Ton have been spoken of, Mr. Culver, as
beauses acquisintance of Ira Brown, conversand with
its repetation and character as a business man. What
is you think of the recent assault on his character by
lifer Juttine and Dr. Bigelow?

Mr. Oulver—I know Ira Brown to be an upright and
homest man. His materialy has never been questioned
at impressible among business man. It is anyly a few
those who were farree and anary partisans in a long
auth war who have been calling him hard names.

A sunham of other well-known and pouniness touslines, facilities a number of real-astate agents.

thrurings men, merchants, and bankers, were also visited, and it must be said in justice that the sculiment of the intelligent and more cultivated element of the intelligent and more cultivated element of the business community would seem to be anthusinatically and unantimously inclined to sympathies with Mr. Brown in his one-sided conflict with his foss.

The last person visited for an "expression" was THE SUBURBAN REAL-ESTATE MOGUL HIMSELY, the object of all this ecclesiastic racket, at his office in the Olis Block.

Reporter—Mr. Brown, your friends complain that injustice was done you by the publication in your absence of the opinions of Drs. Justins and Bigelow concerning your course. Do you regard it as a very serious grisvance?

Mr. Brown daughing)—Not very serious. I cannot say that I have suffered any ill health under those criticisms. I am used to being in the field against a score of that class of enemies. I think, however, that a word of explanation in regard to those who were the suthors of the objectionable epithest applied to me would only be in the cause of fairness. The statement of Edder Jutkins must be interpreted as the bitter expression of an angry partisan. This Dr. Bigelow, the friend and associate of Elder Jutkins in the assault on ma, is not a Trustee of Ada Street Church, and is known mainly to a large population of deuraved and unfortunate youth through medical cards soliciting the trevinent of veneral and private diseases incident to shameful life and peculiar to a degraded and disreputable element of society, and just how much weight must be attached to the ecclesiastical opinions and angry, partisan maledictions of an advertising specialist in medicine, whose permanent advertisments appealing for the patronage of these disreputable sufferers adorn our weekly papers, every one must also judges for himself. I think that I should feel entirely comfortable so long as my assailants are timited to that class of people.

A.—Have overtures of peece ver been formally made to Elder Jutkins?

there was to be no peace until subsequent to the sur pression of Irs Brown. The explanation of the mil-lary resistance that T have offered my enemies in the church has been because this prosecution from the beginning has been an unlawful, unchitatian crusada.

NATIONAL POMOLOGICAL CONGRESS.

Its Recent Session in Chicago—Value of the Labors of this Association—Culpable Neglect on the Part of Our City Authorities.

To the Enter of the Chicago Tribune:
Cuicago, Sept. 17.—It is probable that only a small proportion of the readers of The Party Tribune have any just conception of the objects of the Congress of fruit-growers who assembled last week in Chicago. To the average citizen, who knows and cares nothing about fruit-culture beyond the final results as they appear in the form

the Congress of Full-growers who assembled last week in Chicago. To the average citizen, who knows and carse nothing about fruit-culsure beyond the final respits as they appear in the form of luscoupe peaches, pears, apples, plums, grapes, &c., in the market-stalls, it is somewhat incomprehensible that a body of come and the comprehensible that a body of come and the comprehensible that a body of come and the comprehensible that a body of come and the form of luscoupers and the form of the first heart of the comprehensible that a body of come and the first heart of the comprehensible that the compre the most reliable cultivators, whose observa-tion has been limited to a single locality, or even a single State, would present but little value in reference to the question of general cultivation.

Li was the consciousness of the necessity of accurate information upon all these points which first led to the formation of a national organization for the purpose. Nearly thirty years ago, a Convention was called together at New York, by the leading horicultural societies of the East, to take action in the matter; and the result was the formation of the "Kational Pomological Congress," which has since held bisninial sessions in all the leading citize of the Union, at which fruits from all quarters have been exhibited and their merits discussed, and the testimony of cultivators taken as to the effects upon each variety of soil, climate, and mode of culture. Every new variety is carefully examined, and rejected if unworthy, or put on probation if it promises well. And, according to the testimony which comes in, it is recommended for general culture, or for particular localities or soils, or it is promounced unworthy of general culture, or for particular localities or soils, or it is promounced unworthy of general culture. The catalogues, thus prepared and published by an Association of the best horiculturists of the country, must necessarily possess a value as a standard of reference which no less dignified body could confer; and the magnitude of the interests involved is sufficient to warrant the labor and expense bestowed upon the work.

During the whole period of its existence, this Congress has been presided over by the Honorable—and now venerable—Marshall P. Wilder, of Hoston. The fact that his re-election at every successive session has been unanimous, attests sufficiently the appreciation are held by the fruit-growers throughout the land is owing very largely to the efficiency of his management and the dignity with which he has sustained the character of the Society. Every many of those who were his conditions at the beginning of the work, and whose names are known to the finite abors and general value of the same and gene to their final rest. Walker of same and general value of the honor they have done u

BLOOMINGTON ITEMS.

BLOOMINGTON ITEMS.

BLOOMINGTON, ItI., Sept. 17.—The Board of Supervisors to-day passed a resolution ordering the purchase of a fine towar clock and immense bell for the dome of the Court-House.

John Hull's resignation as County Superintendent was accepted, and the Hou A. E. Steward, of Randolph, appointed as Deputy until a successor can be elected. Complimentary resolutions were tendered to Mr. Hull by the Board.

AN ENTERPRISING CITY.

"Tribuna" Representative Among the Busy Citizens of Freeport.

Notes on Some of the Most Prominent Mercantile and Manufacturing Interests.

The City of Freeport, one of the principal cities of Northern Illinois, is pleasantly situated on the Pecatonica River, at the crossing of the Western Union and the Illinois Central Ballroads. It is the western terminus of the Galena is regularly laid out on a slightly hilly surface,—that is, for Illinois,—and is settled by an enterprising population, comprising many of the best class of Germans. Her manufactories and schools, churches, and public buildings are un-excelled in any city of the same size in the State. Among many of her prominent institutions there may be mentioned, as worthy of especial praise for their public spirit and enterprise, the Second National Bank and the banking-house of D. A. Knowlton & Sons, who also have a branch establishment at Pecatonica. The Brewster House is one of the notels where the weary traveier finds repose, and a welcome such as is sel-dom found in cities of this size.

dom found in cities of this size.

There are many pleasant cities in Illinois, but there are none that are better places either for residence, business, or manufacturing purposes, than Freeport. The surrounding country is fertile, being in the very garden of the State, and is thickly settled with an intelligent and industrious population. For a more detailed account of her prominent interests, business men, &c., the reader is invited to read the following sketches from our traveling corespondent. sketches from our traveling correspondent.

dealers in farm machinery, are ctamples of the success which enterprise and strewdness can always achieve when cast in scenes as favorable as this City of Freeport. As recently as 1865 as this City of Freeport. As recently as 1865 Messrs. Barnes began business, with capital ample for the modest trade they inaugurated, and in an incredibly short time toor rank with the most enterprising, public-partied, and wealthy business men of the city. To accommodate the trade into which they soon grew they have erected an elegant and spacious brick building on the corner of Stephenon and Mechanic streets, having a frontage on these streets respectively of 80 and 150 feet, backet by a plot of ground of equal area. They deal in every variety of farm machinery,—threshing nachines, respers, mowers mills, presses, heavy wagons, tasteful "democrats," etc., etc., selling probably \$660,000 worth per annua. Of the Buckeye reaper and mower, for which these gentlemen are business manages in Northern Illinois and Wisconsin, they have-sold this present season 1,500. These figures achieves indi-

the business has come on increasing as Mr. Walton a method of dealing has found wide-spread favor, until now its solvency, reliability, and secure position entitle it at once to respect and admiration.

In most ingenious, simplest, most durable, and, for these qualities, the cheapest, wind-mill in the world is isover's patent, manufactured here by H. Woodmans, Esq. In its construction the difficulties which herefore detracted from the values of wind-engines have been done away; instead of multiplicity of joints, it has constituent to the firm of the most ingenious of the wind, and it case of storm or gale adjusts entitlements of the miller wind and it case of storm or gale adjusts entitlement to the blast; when the storm subsides the mill goes to work as before. Its bearings being mill friction balls require no ciling, and consequently escape gumming, and, in winter, freesequently escape gumming, and in winter, freesequently escape gumming, and in winter, freesequently escape gumming, and in winter, freesequently escap

and that with the skillful and con management of its able proprietors and success will both be ample.

"MY LADY SINGS." All through the day, O happy thrush I
I hear thy music's torrent-gush;
Then comes the blackbirds mellower lute,
And merrily ghen both are mute
The robin sings;
But when the blue turns golden-pale,
Hist! there's a grange impositoned tale
Told by the Daulian nightingus
With dusky wings.

O magic music, linger still?

Eche from the furze-clad hill
Tosses back with semblance dae.
The dreamy exatasy divine.
And ether rings:
But lo, through sindlews open side.
To exich the breath of eventide.
Comes lovalier sound than unght beside—
My lady sings.

Mortimer Collina in the London Athengeum.

The President of Dartmouth

The President of Dartmenth on Beecher's Twin-Mountain Service. President Asa D. Smith, of Dartmouth College, has addressed the following to the editor of the Vermont Chronicle:

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Sept. 7, 1875.—To the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle:

Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H., Sept. 7, 1875.—To the Editor of the Vermont Chronicle: I cannot forbear to thank you for your excellent article on the Sabbath excursions to the Twin Mountain House. I am glad to see that it was copied in part in the Congresouthonalist, and warmly commended by the editors. It gave ulicrance to the views generally entertained, as far as I have learned, by good men of all denominations—lovers of their country, of Christianity, and so of the Sabbath. It has been unspeakably painful to us, amid the peacefulness of the Lurd's day, brooding as a divine benediction over our quiet valley—to hear the thunder of the car-wheels and the screech of the whistle; and to know that this outraged upon the Christian sentiment of our people, and, is we think, upon one of God's ordinances, is encouraged and defended by one who ought to be the champion of better things. It grieved me as I refused some of our students leave to ge with the Sabbath-breakers, to remember who tempted them. Your article was hot a whit too plain or too pungent. It is time for all who care for the most precious interests, not of the Church merely, but of the nation, to speak out, But I will not multiply words—I need not. My purjose was simply to add my protest to yours, and to say that I trust you will hold firmly the position you have taken.

A. D. SMURE.

CITY REAL ESTATE. DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H., SOPI. 7, 1875.—To the Editor of the Fernand Chronecte: I cannot forbear to thank you for your excellent article on the Sabbath excursions to the Twin Mountain House. I am glad to see that it was copied in part in the Congrecationalist, and warmly commended by the editors. It gave ulterance to the views generally on tertained, as far as I have learned, by good men of all denominations—lovers of their country, of Christianity, and so of the Sabbath. It has been unspeakably painful to us, amid the peacefulness of the Lend's day, brooding as a divine benediction over our quiet valley—to bear the tunder of the car-wheeles and the screech of the whistle; and to know that this outrage upon the Christian sentiment of our people, and as we think, upon one of Good's ordinances, is encouraged and defended by one who ought to be the champion of better things. It grieved me as I refused some of our students leave to ge with the Sabbath-brakers, to remember who tempted them. Your article was not a whit to plain or too pungent. It is time for all who care for the most precious interests, not of the Church merely, but of the nation, to speak out. But I will not multiply words—I need not. My purpose was simply to add my protest to yours, and to say that I true you will hold drenly the position you have taken.

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FOR SALE OF HORSES, And Support to the charge of the most precious interests, not of the Church merely, but of the nation, to speak out. But I will not multiply words—I need not. My purpose was simply to add my protest to yours, and to say that I true you will hold drenly the position you have taken.

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FOR SALE OF EXCHANGE HORSE, HARSESS, Out if it is said and declared by the second and the learned and the part of the care when the second and the learned and the large and some open and to protest to yours, and to say that I true you will hold drenly the position where the part of the charge

Indians av., north of Thirtieth st., E. 26, 50, or 26 feet; very cheap.
Indians av., corner Forty-ninth st., 436 feet; very cheap; want offer.
Indians av., corner Fiftieth st., 100 feet \$40,00 per foot. Michigan av., corner Fiftis eventh st., 200 feet, 245.50 per foot.
Lake av., between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-seventh sts.; very cheap; want offer.
Farties seeking investments will find it to their advantage to look at above and other special bargasins we are offering for a few days only. NICHOLE, BRAGG & CO., 146 Dearbornet.

One-ring for a few days entry. NICHULE, BRAUG & CO., 146 Dearbourn-kr.

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FOR SAIE—A BARGAIN CAN BE HAD IN PURchaseolhouse and lot 228 West Washington-st., in
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FUNTER, Market-st.

FOR SAIE MAKE YOUR MONRY TRILL BY SEcuring be of these are harvests. COR SAE MAKE YOUR MONEY TRILL BY SEcuring se of these rare bargains at once: Monrost., near Jferson Fark, choice lot at \$50 a foot less than
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Flourner's near Hoppe, & feet only \$1,000. H. OSBORN & SN. 128 LeSaile-at.
If of Ragbet, same front, as a bargain. H. O. MOREY, & Criest.

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P. Detuge Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sinth-sta, lot six
15 feet, il some, bath-room furnace, barn, oce. Price
\$6, 500. MISON HILL, & Washington-st. In the state of th

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MATSONHILL, 7 Washington at.
FOR SALE-30 CORS PRARRIE AND TIMBER
Flard 25 miles rom city; price, 820 per serse. Office
days, Saurday and Monday. J. G. RAKLE, Room 26,
62 Clerkes.

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Facre-tracts at ver low prices. JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 73 Destings.ex.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE. OR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS, 5 TO 200 sores, within 25 miles of Chicago. G. C. WHILE PIE, 123 Clark at. FIR. IS Clark ef.

WOH SALE—FARM OF 120 ACRES IN CORN, 160

timothy, sew house, sullof living water, sed i succed,
of miles south of Chicago; price 321 per acre. Apply as
9 keet Maddaon et. Room h.

LOS SALE—OR EXCHANGE—GUOD FARM NEAR
railroad 30 miles out, all improved and fenced, good
buildings, worth \$4, 100; \$2,900 aas, or unimproved lots
with little or no incumbrance. James H. Hiller, 94
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Side house, for which we have clear inside lots
JAMES B. GOODMAN & CO., 12 Designer, 1 AMES B. GOODMAN & OO., 73 Durborn-t. WANTED TWO-STORY RESIDENCE OF WEST or South Side, worth \$6,000, for can; tear lot and assume. S. B. LINGLE, 10! Dearborn-th., Room II. ASSUME S. B. LINGLE, 101 Dearborn is., Rom H.
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can be bought for \$5.00 between Ahland-ax and
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WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD KOUSE ON
since of the avenues narris of Thirty-firsts for cash;
must be a bacasin and not in a block. H. U. KOREY, 36
Clark-st.
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A DECIDED BARGAIN—A VERY ELEGAT NEW
25 octave piasplotte, with agrafe, Frenchrand actions, overstrung baset full tron frame, his his poliched
reaswood case, remain corners, attaine plyss, richly
carved legs and byre, style louis XI, tury powell tone.
The instrument is an exceedingly may out, post of the
New York City, whose planes are are to be his in this
market. Masufactures of Theses are to be a first of
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MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGAN, NEEswell, tremulantes, etc., cost #101; is equal inserfor sale at \$50. MARTIN'S readence, 673 Wahashs.

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on payments. Also, for rent at \$1 to \$5 per inth.
At N. GOOLD & SONS, 36 State-st. At N. GOOLD & SONS, 38 Nates.

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550 WHLL BUY A SECONDHAND PINO, SUITABLE TO A BEATTH, with stool and car. MARTIN'S residence, 62 Wabsabar.

6175—A RICH AND POWERFUL TONE ACCORDING TO A BEATTH OF THE SECONDHAND PINO, AND FOWERFUL TONE ACCORDING TO A BOOK AND FOWERFUL TONE ACCORDING TO A BOOK AND TOWN TO A BEATTH OF THE SECONDHAND PINO, AND THE SECONDHAND

PARTNERS WANTED. PARTNER WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—AN ENERGETIC BUness man with \$16,000, to purchase a interest a
manufacturing business established in rears. Cones
does not owe a dollar. Man and means needed to incree
capacity. Goods are staple, and are sold to jeobers
casks: demand unlimited. Beach reference given a
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PARTNER WANTED—A PAKIR OR GOO
with a novely. His money off small capital. Addre
M 44, Tribune office, for two days. A UCTION SALES OF HORRES CARRIAGES, and harmone every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, commonshing at 10 a.m., as WESTON & O. W. Austrian Rooms, Nos. 16 and 18 East Washingtons t. Stock on hand at private sale. Ample time given to test all horses add under a suggestion.

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and ander a marantae
and ander a marantae
and apple and an arrantae
One private place filogram mores, 5 years old, sound,
kind, and roe blace filogram mores, 5 years old, sound,
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areas and trapes, fears nothing, and can be driven by
a late. of great suddragos, fears nothing, and can be driven by

"Hambletonian) mare. Kentneky bred. only 7

years old, its, hands high, is sound as a new-milled
driver, and bred in 39; minutes is a free and pleasant
driver, and the sear way sellable.

A set of double harness for carriage-driving but little
mad.

Dapple gray horse, 8 years old, sound, kind, and free
frem size; has been used he a family as a carriage borse,
and is a good family or business horse.
Three sets of time single harness, a little secondhand.

One cream colored horse, 8 years old, 15 hands high; a
very fine, styliah driver, good in ainsie or double harness,
and an evigant saddle animal; is every way realized, and
warranted sunnd.

Che clarence, circular glass front, built by Brewster & One charence, circular glass front, built by Brawster's Cos.
One top and one open buggy, built by Coan & Tenstocka.

Also a large asystemat of open and top buggies, orpress and delivery wacous, and websites on all kinds.

Harness, single and double, now and second-hand,
whips, harters, and lap-robes and blankers.

With those we shall also sail is other good work horses,
of all of which a description will be given at time of

pay difference; top-buggy for sale cheap. 68 West Monros-est.

POR SALE—A LARGES STYLEN GHENTUIT.
estored horse, perfectly sound, not afraid of cars,
good Sussiness gril; will call and show this and sound and
the saland are.

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BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

16 BISHOP-COURT TO RENT, WITH BOARD, barn accommodations.

South Side.

21 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED BOOMS, WITH or without hoard.

21 or without board.

266 STATE-ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM
506 to rent, handsomely furni-hed, with or withou
board. A few day boarders wanted. BOARD WANTED.

BOARD SELF AND WIFE; WILL FURNISH room, except carpets; will give a choice lot worth \$375 for six months' board, or will receive six months board as \$335 part pay on more valuable property. Address H \$7, Tribune office. TO EXCHANGE.

FOR SXCHANGE FOR IOWA LANDS OR A GOOD I farm, 192 beautiful lets near depot at West Morgan Park; choice, high, and handsome location; mail incum brance, 5 per cent, one, two, three, and four years. Free sailway fagre to cowners of lets. Call at 9 River-st. railway fares to owners of lots. Call at Schwenzt.

HAWA AGOD SUBURBAN LOTT, Sc PE ST. ALL
clear, which will exchange for horse and buggy, with
some cash, if any difference. JAMES H. HILL, St Dassborneds.

TO EXCHANGE—I WANT A STOCK OF GOODS;
will give destrable, clear, and paying business proposed to the control of t

TO EXCHANGE-A SPLENDED GRAIN AND I stock farm, 30s acres, Laporte County, Ind., near railroad action, 56 miles of Chicago i house and outbuildings. Chicago properly wanted. S. L. TRIPPE, 30 Clark-st. THE EXCHANGE PARM OF 300 ACRES IN MAR-Quette County, Wis., including stock, crops, etc., for improved city property. GMO. V. BYRD, ills La-Salle-st., Room is. Salle-st., Room E.

TO EXCHANGE—A NO. 1 FARM NEAR LODI,
Kame County, Ill., 220 acres, for business property;
yill assume small incumbrance or pay some cash. H. C.
MOREY, S. Olark-st.

W ANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY
property; will assume and put in \$12.00 to \$20,000 clear farm lands. MICHOLS, BRAGG &CO., 146 Dear-born at.

A PARTY WITH \$2,00 TO \$4,00 CAN LEARN OF an excellent opening to use his money with profit and eafety by applying to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108 Fifth-ar. An accellent opening to use his money with profit and safety by applying to TRUESDELL & BROWN, 108-Pish-ac.

A FIRST-OLASS RENTAURANT AND BAKERY, An good location, 28 South Halsted-st, will be sold at mortgages's sale on the 20th inst. Any one wishing such business will find it advantances to attend. Premises open for impection until day of sale.

Any PARTY WITH \$2,000 AND WOULD LIKETO A go into the notal business can find good chance. Address \$8,500 has a property of the control of the notal business can find good chance. Address \$8,500 has a property of the control of the notal business can find good chance. Address \$8,500 has a property of the control of the notal business can find good chance. Address \$8,500 has a property of the control of the notal business can find good chance. Address \$8,500 has a property of the control of th

on of address TRUENDELL & BROWN, 108 FRIG. 48.

SAMPLE, ROOM, RANDOLPH-IS-T, NEAR ELARK,
for sale; elegant fixtures for \$255. A. H. McLEAN,
146 Clark-st., Room 55.

WANTED - DRY GUODS, BOOTS, SHUES, GROceries, in exchange for unineumbered real estate
and purchase-money movesages. Office days, Saturday
and Monday. J. G. EARLE, Room 37, 97 Clark-st.

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I OST—A CHILD'S GOLD CHAIN, WITH HEART—I shaped charm, gold enameled with blue, and California quarter of a dollar in gold attached. The finder will be well rowarded by leaving the same at 20 and 21 Lake-st., or lil Warren-av. H. J. SAW.

I OST—TRAVELING BAG—ON MICHIGAN-AV., between Sixteenth-st. and Congress, pasterday afternoon. A liberal reward by leaving at 253 Indiann-av., or 22 State-st.

I GST—ST REWARD—WEDNESDAY MORNING.
I a brinche bull pup; cars cut; had a chain and collar on. Above reward paid for his retura to 240 Cobtage Grove-av.

Shoress, one large hay mars, one black mare, two front shoes on one chestuat pony, with a little place cut in inth ears, and one small hay berse. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of same, or information leading to their recorrer, by CORNELIUS SULLIVAN, Reseable, III.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE HERRING'S LARGEST.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE HERRING'S LARGEST champion asic, nearly new, Address & St. Tribune.

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A MERICAN ONCLOPEDIA, 28 VOLS., FINE COPY A 275, cost, \$162; 5,000 volumes add books. MILLER's Cheap Book Store, 168 Madison-ts.

New BOOKS AND OLD BOOKS OF ALL KINE Not prices wonderfully low. Call. examine, and be carriered, \$41LBER's, 169 South Guartes. STANDARD PURLICATIONS — Avordale, the best voory of the age, price, \$1.50, and The Burning of Obicago, the best peam, price, \$1.50, and The Burning of Obicago, the best peam, price, \$1 per ise, or \$1 for \$1 opins, sent free on receipt of price by the author, Prof. Object \$1.50, and \$1.

WANTED-MALE HELP. and the company, corner Grees and Fullen-set.

WANTED — A CLERK, BETWEEN IS AND IS years old, to go 150 miss in country to work in an office; must be good penman, rapid, and accounts; wayes will not account a country to work in an office.

Wanted States of the country to work in an office will not account to wages will not account to wages will not account to the country to the Offices.

WANTED AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS STOCKkeeper and salesman in retail clothing. Address,
stating age, experience, reference, etc., in full. None
ethers will receive attention. Only men of experience
meed answer. Address M.M. Tribune effice.

WANTED-TWO FIRST-OLASS COAT-MAKERS, two vost-makers, and one panis-maker. Steady sumployment gives at R. M. RAAB & BRO., Burlington, is.

WANTED—THREE FIRST COATMAKERS, TO whom we still give pleasy of work at good prices EOHLIN & FOOTS, merchant tailors, Janesville, Wis. WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM 40 OFFITER to a relad elothing store; must also understand outling shop-work; best of city references required as to ability and sobristy. Apply at 257 North-47. YONDORF BROS.

WANTED—so BRICKLAVERS AND MASONS AT

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Report to Briver from Works, 190 Destroors st., 2

lights, at once. Wanted—30 carponters at South Chicago.

Report to ME. GREGORY, 30 Destroors.

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WANTED—GOOD TINNER. SOKOP & BRO., 299
Milwanico-av.

WANTED—TO-DAF—A SILK HAT TRIMMER BY
the week or piace, at Portamouth Hai Pactory, 83
West Madison-st.

WANTED-TO-DE BLACKSMITH AND HELPER;
Also man to make iron shutters by the piece. Call at
181 West Chicago av. at 7 o'clock sharp.

WINTED—IMMEDIATELY—BY THOMAS ENMETT, Rockford, Ill., 812 first-class bricklayers.

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Perry Stove Company, 16 Lake-st. 

reo fare; 100 to work on farms, saw mills, stone-quarries, etc. R. F. CHRISTIAN, HI South Water-at., Room I. WANTED—10 SAW MILLI. LABORERS FOR GREEN Water at the control of the control o

sciana, school-teachers and esissess will find it to their interest to write in. Shary in the second of the data men. Address W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chloare.

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FITHS, 120 Dearborn-St., Recom M.

WASTED—A MAN WITHOUT FAMILY TO DO
chores, etc., at a tavern. Address ED, Union
Scock Vards Post-Unice, staving wages, etc.,

WANTED—A BUGGY AND CARRIAGE WASMes; single man. Apply at 48 and 48 estate-st.

WANTED—A BUGGY AND CARRIAGE WASMes; single man. Apply at 48 and 48 estate-st.

WANTED—A MAN AS TRAVELING-SALESMAN
for plancs, organs, etc., must he a good of fair operator on organ, and none but responsible parties, and
such as one give good reference, need apply. Address
JOSEPH I. TERRINK, Bushnoll, Ill.

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT A GOOD ARTICLE
to sell (one which they need not be afraid to offer
the second time), for a staple household necessity, paring
at least five times as much as can be made in any other
business; those having a capital of \$20 to \$50 or more
can certainly realize 570 a week or money refunded. We
mean business, those having a capital of \$20 to \$50 or more
can certainly realize 570 a week or money refunded. We
mean business, those having a capital of \$20 to \$50 or more
can certainly realize 570 a week or money refunded. We
mean business, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61. samples free to any parlabellance, and will send \$61.

WANTED A FEW MEN OF VERY GENTLE-manly address to take orders for our new serial. Salary is to 44 per day, or commission. Apoly at 16 a.m., Room if American Express Building. CASSALL. PET-TER & GALPIN.

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

WANTED-GIEL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWOR!
In small family. 912 Carroll-av., corner Leavitt-si WANTED-A GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 30 and 343 South Clark-at., Clare House. W ANTED A WOMAN WHO CAN MAKE GOOD breed and cook for a small family; must come well recommended. Good wages and steady employment. Apply at the U. S. Marine Hospital, Lake View.

WANTED—A GOOD, COMPATENT GIRL TO help do general housework in a small family. No. 256 North State-st., easter of Oak.

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WANTED—A GOOD BEALTHY WET-NURSE.
WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET-NURSE.
WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET-NURSE.
WANTED—A GOOD HEALTHY WET-NURSE.
Old immediately at 433 Emerald—at., between Forty-third and Forty-dift, or address M. P. BUNDY, Office 29 Exchange Hudding, Union Stock Yards, Ill.

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WANTED—A HEAD LAUNDRESS AND A SCRUBgirl at Adams House, corner Unix and Harrison etc.
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WANTED—GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, laundries, city and country, as Mrs. DUNKEYS effoc, 28 Milwaiker-av.
WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for first-class places at once; no charge. Call at Burvants' Exchange, 46 Walsaba-av. MRS. BAKER.

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CHOUNE LAMB'S WOOL TICKS AND MATAttresses, feathers, furniture and bedding, all kinds, Chespool place in the city.

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A PRENCH LADY, AN EXPERIENCED TEACHor, wishes beard in a private family in archange for
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K inderesch. Address M 56, Tribune-office.

North Market M 580, Boarding and day school for girls and boys.

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A GENTS WANTED—THIS CENTURY OF INDE. A gentle in clover. One reports firty sold in half a day. Another averages tremty per day. Apply for terms and territory before it is too late. J. E. HUSSEY & CO., Indianapolis. A GENTS WANTED—FOR OUR GENTENNIAL feather ductors and toy balloons. Just the thing for alle. Boys making at per dark. J. W. MORRISON & U., of Jefforton-4. Detroit, Mich. DIVORCES.

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had experience as bookkeeper and clerk in retail grees; will work at any honorable kind of business, etc; or
country; good releases. Address H 4t, Tribuno odice.
SITUATION WANTED—AS TELLER OR BOOK
Chesper is a bank (town or country) by a thoroughly
competent young man; test years apperience and highest CITUATION WANTED—AS TELLER OR BOOK. Keeper in a bank (town or somstry) by a thoroughly competent young man ited years experience and highest references. Address D 30, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENT-CLAIS ON-1 fectioner, one who understands the business in all ite branches. Apply or address I west Madison-st.

CITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 10 years growery experience, as clerk, bookkeeper, assertence, address I II, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—BY BY A YOUNG MAN OF 10 years growery experience, as clerk, bookkeeper, assertence, address I II, Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—Side TO ANY ONE WHO Broouras me a permanent situation with \$13—\$50 sales; a week I pank swered modern languages, am quick at figures, and not afraid of work. D 50. Tribune office.

CITUATION WANTED—Side TO ANY ONE WHO BRANIAstanne establishment; not afraid of work; good references. Address E 75, Tribune office.

GOOD reterences. Address ETS. Tribune office.

Trades.

CITUATION WANTED—BY AN OLD AND EXPRIGIOUS desirated engineer; hest of references. Address A C. Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGRNTS, LOCAL AND STATE, FOR the Levigated Tolet Soap, put up in bottles and packages; neatest and hest soap made; ready sale everywhere. Full line of amples by supress, with terms, etc., for §1. Address CENTIAL SOAFOOL, Canton, O. WANTED—MEN TO WORK ON GOVERNMENT lock on Fox River, Wisconsin, wares §1.5 per day. Apply to the foreman on the work; or to HENRY MARTIN & CO., TAMAR-ket-At., Chilesco. BARKER & SOA, contractors.

WANTED—SOLICTORS WHO WILL GUARAN. WANTED-SOLICITORS WHO WILL GUARAN.
Wanted-Solicitors who will GUARAN.
tee a moderate result, by a first-class New York
life-insurance commany, under most liberal conditions.
Address Fil. Tribane office. SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED English woman, to cook, wash, and iron, or for cooking alone, in nice private family. Call left Twentsethest.

SITUATION WANTED-BY A COMPETENT GIRL. Ot do do cooking or general sousework in a small family. Call for two days at 52 Indiana-6v. Housekeevers.

Housekeevers.

STUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER IN A Widower's family, by an educated American lady; would like charge of children, sew, and do light housework, encept washing; experienced in all that perfains to a home; only object, a quiet home, with refined and educated people, to be regarded as an equal. Address B II, Tribune effec.

SITUATION WANTED—AS HOUSEKEEPER OR Situation wanted—as forewoman in a laundry, Good suierences. Address 6-29, Tubune office.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at Mrs. DEISKE'S Games, So Milwaukesez.

SITUATIONS WANTED-LADIES IN WANT OF Street-class femals help can be suited on short notice by applying to Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 384 West Madison-et. Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKERPER OR accomplant, by a lady having years of experience. Address F 63, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL

A 1 COMMERCIAL PAPER, NOTES WITH COL. GREENEBAUM & CU., NO. 10 FIRM-av.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS. WATCHES,
A bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120
Randolph-st., near Clark. Exishished 1864.

C OMMEROIA L. PAPER AND MORTGAGES
bought and sold. Loans made on real estate at 8 per
cent. EUGENS C. LONG & BEO., 72 East Washing. MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 PER CENT INTEREST on city improved real estate, in sums of \$20,000 and upwards. Apply to C. P. FIELD & CO., 16 Portland Block. MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY SUM AT THE PRIVATE offices of the Diamond Purchasing and Loan Co.. Room 8 Howe Hullding, corner State and Jackson-ets.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MERCHANDINE, WARE-to LOAN TO LOAN ON MERCHANDINE, WARE-to auti. Address J. Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTS OF THE STATE O TO LOAN-A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS ON IMproved Chicago property, and will buy purchase money merigages. Address of Et. Tribune office.

TO LOAN-ON FIRST-CLASS SECURITY. 99,000. Long time and low rates, in one sum. Direct to H. 27, Tribune office. WR DESIRE SOME APPLICATIONS FOR LOANS on good inside improved or unimproved property. H. OSBORN & SON, 128 LaSalie-st.

\$100,000 TO LOAN, AT 8 PER CENT AND \$2,000 or mere, on business property. F. C. TAYLOR. TO RENT-HOUSES.

TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT MARRIS front house, No. If Twantp-fifth-st; all modern improvements; rent low to good party. Apply to C. H. & G. C. WALKER, IS Chansher of Commerce.

TO RENT-VERY LOW TO A NO. 1 PARTY, ELECTRIC Front house northwest corner of ashland-ev. and Jackson-st. Inquire at 66 West Monerole-st. Room If American Express Building. CASSELL. PETTHER & GALFIN.

WASTED—LABORERS AT MILLER'S BLOCK ON
Wastiscen and Bodep-sis. Call from 7 to 8 a. m.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY: ONE WELL RECOMmanded. Address in own bandwriting, stating
wages expected. M. 6. Tribune offices.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY—ABLE TO READ
Print readily: employment is hours daily pay \$2.50
per week. Apply at Bo'clock Boom 68. Athland Block.

WANTED—AMERICAN BOY—ABLE TO READ
Work. Must be tamperate, and bare some mechanlead genins about him. Apply at 19 Wabashaw.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HOSTLER, AT THE
WANTED—MEN SKEKING PAYING BUSINESS
W ANTED—MEN SKEKING PAYING BUSINESS
W to sell egg-testers, indelible pencils, glass-cutters
and sharpegener, fruit and vescels before an index pencils. STORY
Trotted for \$340, located on Cass street, between Indians
and large chromos, jeweiry, novelties, and notions. Outsits \$21 to 838. Austrean Novelty Company. IIB Bath Madlion-str., Room ib.

TO RENT—FOR \$500 PER YEAR. A STORY
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and in grow more and the proven Ashlander, and Jacasumen.
100-etc.
110 RENT-PURNISHED, IN WHOLE OR IN PART.
114-room bouse, South Side, E. T. SUMWALT, Roose
5 Republishen Lide Building.
110 RENT-NEW BRICK AND OTHER HOUSES Of
1 West Side, \$25, \$20, \$11, \$10. For sale on monthly
payments. JOHN F. EBERHART, IN Washington-b.

room cettage in the grove morth city limits, so herse-cars. Apply at 126 South Clark-st., Re TO RENT\_A NEW HOUSE (S BOOMS) PLEAS.

apily located, near Normal School, Englewood. Rent
say low to good isaast. Address A S, Tribune office.

TO RENT-ROOMS.

TO RENT-HE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT of a new matchie front house, near Lingoin Fark for \$20 per month to a first-class tenant. E. S. DREYER, 2 South Dearboom 42. TO RENT-ING AND IN BANDOLPEST., FUR-rooms for gentlemen.

TO RENT-ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, 43

to 57 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House Building, 294 Dearborn-st., 2 blocks south of P. O.

TO RENT-PLEASANT FURNISHED OR UNFURBISHED ON UNFURBED ON UNFURBISHED ON UNFURBISHED ON UNFURBISHED ON UNFURBISHED ON month.

TO RENT -- WARASH-AV., NEAR TWENTY SIXTHLat., Afine suite of furnished rooms, atom front house, accomproductions from the suite of the sui TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

Stores.

TO RENT-FOR RETAIL HARDWARE, A NEW shore in a first-share business back. No. I location (North Division). Can arrange with a plumber with a large business, to share the reut. Inquirs at M. Ractophest, third floor. doiph-st, third floor.

TO RENT-HALF OR THE WHOLE STORE IS
I hast Kandolph-st, good fecation for gents' furnishing goods, merchant telloring, or boots and shoes. Rest to suit the times.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-DOCK ON SOUTH BRANCH, NEAR I Pelk at, 12 feet front; rent is w. Apply to G. R. & G. C. WALKER, 13 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED--TO RENT.

WANTED-TO RENT-UNTIL MAY NEXT A first-class furnished house between Niticenta and ing such a house to ment can bear of a good female has plying to a J. AVERELL, 2B Destruction. Room & WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE, COMPORT ably-furnished room mear the Avenue House, Wanted-av. and Twesty-accorded. Off, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A LARGE, COMPORT AND ANTED-TO RENT-THREE OR FOUR ROOMS furnished complete for housekeeping, in respectable mightorhood, near circuit case; some must be key. Address, stating location and price, All, Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT A FURNISHED HOUSE, suitable for a bearding-house, Address GM, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS A SSIGNRES SALE—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND Above h to be closed out at retail, regardless of coal for the boastle of creditors. 173 North Clark et.

A LL GOOD CAST-OFF CLUTHING HOUGHT AT the highest price by JONAS A. DREISMA, Escott Clarket. Notice by mail promphy at londed to South Clarket. Notice by mail promptly attended to.—
A LL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any thind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 628 State-at.

C ASTOR GLOVES, ONE AND TWO RUFTONS; atting, and warranted seed in the worst. PARS GLOVES, TO AND TWO BUTTONS; atting, and warranted seed in the worst. PARS GLOVE STORE, 98 State-at.

DOG-SKIN GLOVES, ONE AND TWO BUTTONS, backt and heavy, plain and fancy, perfects fitting; box prices. PARS GLOVES, ONE AND TWO BUTTONS. Butt and heavy, plain and fancy, perfects fitting; box prices. PARS GLOVES TO SKIN STATE-at.

DURNAGOST: FURNACKS-GO SEE THE OOM-Institute of the party of the control of the party of

PRILLY STOVE COMPANY, M. Lake et.; the as Exposition.

C. RAND OPENING THIS EVENING OF G. BATTO of Sty West Madison et., dealer in immore, cigare, and options.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR YOUR GAST-OFF debthing. Address SOLOMON VAN STRAATEN, & Chicago as. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

I wondert, more a Gradusted Cheek and Lings Protection of the Company of the \$10 TO \$20 PER DAY CAN BE MADE BY SELL-\$10 ing our Lighting Copying-Book and lak. Neither press, water, or areal required. Send 95 for outly and cours territory. Call or address DEXTER MANUFAG TURING CO., HT ORVEST., 88. LOUIS.

Sunct Sales Sales

On all clubs the subscriber must remit the postage, shields is control of the con THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,

Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill. TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Machison and Monroe. Engagement of the Marian Taylor Combination. "The Two Orphana." After-acon and evening.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. "Running a Corner." After HOOLEYS THEATRE—Randolph street, lark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Calinstrels. Afternoon and evening.

CHICAGO THEATRE—Clark street, between Ran-WOOD'S MUSEUM-Monroe street, between Dear orn and State. "Round the World in Eighty Days.

INTER-STATE EXPOSITION-Lake shore, foot

## The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, September 18, 1875.

### WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday opened at 86g, fell to 85g, rose to 86g, and closed at 86.

Mr. BEECHER declines the proposed public reception at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. He thinks that such a demonstration would be certain to "renew discussions of public nsections which should never have had an existence," and which he would prefer should lapse into obscurity.

In the Bill of Rights adopted yesterday in the Alabama Constitutional Convention by a unanimous vote is contained a section which declares that the people of the State of Alabama accept as final the established fact that from the Federal Union there can be no seession of any State.

In another column an old citizen of Chicago, who has devoted years to the consideration of the subject, presents, over the sig-nature of "Investigator," his views on the financial question. The present article is preliminary, and indicates that there is a ystem of finance yet to be developed which will furnish the remedy for all the evils resulting from the ignorance of the past.

The annual address of Mr. Franklin MacVrage, President of the Citizens' Association, was to have been submitted last evening, but was not read, owing to the limited attendance of members. The docu ment, which embodies a summary of the work accomplished and undertaken by the ciation during the past year, is published

The Hon. N. B. Jupp and wife left the where Mr. Jupp's extensive private business interests demand his presence. For several months past Mr. Junn has contemplated devoting his entire time and attention to the business of silver reduction, in which he has invested largely in Colorado, and, in order to relieve himself of the duties of official posi tion, he yesterday forwarded to President GRANT his resignation of the office of Collector of Customs of Chicago, to take effect on the 30th of the present month.

The National Cotton Exchange, through its Crop Committee, has issued a report coning valuable statistics relative to the crops of that staple for 1875. The figures obtained are the result of immense labor and research, and cover every fact of consequence in con-nection with the amount shipped and direc-tion taken by every bale of cotton sent from Southern ports during the period named.

The total number of bales raised the present season, according to this report, is 3,827,845.
Of this, 2,674,845 bales were sent abroad, and 1,200,473 used by home spinners. The amount consumed at the South is placed at 126,550 bales.

An unusual degree of interest has been excited in Chicago by the arrival yesterday morning of the first regular fast-mail train from New York over the New York Central and Lake Shore Railroads. The initial trip was completely successful, both as to speed nd safety, neither delay nor accident disturbing the progress of the lightning train, which arrived in Chicago upon schedule time, heavily laden with mail matter for the West, the Northwest, and the Pacific Coast. Incidental to the descriptions of the rapid flight from New York westward, THE TRIBUNE chronicler has presented a comprehensive and interesting sketch of this new system in the department of railway mail-service.

An expensive farce was enacted yesterday jointly by the city and county authorities, the former accepting the invitation of the latter to pay a visit to the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. Inspection of those institutions was the ostensible purpose of the trip; gorge and guzzle the only actual accomplishment. Beyond eating, drinking, and puffing cigars, and a carriage ride, all at the expense of the tax-payers, and including the gratification of an indelicate curiosity to witness the ravings of the hopelessly insane patients in the Asylum, the ly insane patients in the Asylum, the mite. There was no pretense of inspection

The Chicago produce markets were irregular yesterday. Meas pork was active and 10 @15c per brl higher, closing at \$21.90 cash and \$21.60 for October. Lard was quiet and 40c per 100 hs higher, closing at \$13.50 cash or seller October. Meats were quiet and steady, at 7 fc for shoulders, 11 j@11 fc for short ribs, and 11 fc for ahort clears. Lake freights were quiet and steady at 7 fc for ahort clears. Lake freights

October. Corn was more active and ad- their number and the amount of their failvanced 1c, but closed weak at 60 c for September, and 59c for October. Oats were in number of like failures during the three good demand and 1@2c higher, closing at years preceding the panic. Commercial houses are always failing from a variety of Rye was quiet and firm at 76 c. Barley was more active and 1@2c higher, closing at \$1.12 for September and \$1.06 for October. How were dull and lower, with sales chiefly at \$7.25@7.85. Cattle were quiet and 10@ 15c lower. Sheep were unchanged. One hundred dollars in gold would buy \$116.12} in greenbacks at the close.

The Democrats of New York have fairly knocked down and trodden upon the paper calf which their brethren in Ohio and Penn sylvania set up for worship. They have re-newed their adherence to the hard-money plank of the National Democratic platform of 1872 in terms more positive and unmistakable than that declaration itself; and have with equal emphasis reaffirmed the platform adopt d by the New York Democratic Convention of 1874, which recognized gold and silver as the only legal-tender, repudiated any currency not convertible with coin, demanded steady steps toward specie payments, and no step backward, and insisted upon the honest pay-ment of the public debt in coin, and the sared preservation of the public faith. In short, on the subject of currency, the New York platform of 1875 is, both in text and amplification, the most absolute contradiction onceivable of the Democratic inflation fulminations in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

We publish elsewhere a letter which was provide every possible safeguard against theft, damage, etc., pay all the expenses (in- expended where dollars cluding the wages of twenty-five custodians), admit the public between 1 and 5 p. m., charge an admission fee of 10 cents, and pay will be placed to the credit of the Sunday Lecture Society. The five gentlemen who make the offer will give their own services without charge, so that the only source of expense will be advertising, wages of custoians, and the construction of the fencing needed to prevent visitors from gaining access to any part of the building but the artnalls. We see no reason why this straightforward offer should not be accepted. There s sound common sense in the letter's expression of the very reasonable hopes that "the art-gallery, which is built on ground belonging to the people, may be opened to the people on the only one day of leisure which thousands of the industrial classes have.

THE STRINGENCY OF THE HOME MARKET A correspondent in an inflation paper thus states "a hard-times" argument very com-

mon among his ignorant class:

We are told that money was never plentier than now at the great money centres. This may be true, but as it a sign of perfect physical health when the blood it a sign of perfect physical health when the blood rushes to the heart and refuses to pursue its natural course through the arteries? Let those who use this fallacious argument turn to our empty workshops, our silent foundries and factories, running at half their capacities; let them go through the country and see the armies of unemployed men and women. Let them turn to the commercial world, and witness the shock of the downfall of business houses that have stood as towers of strength for years, and then answer whether or not we are in a heaithy financial condition. It is not necessary for us to look at Duncan, Sherman & CO., of the East, or at the great Bank of California in the West, to satisfy us of the financial stringency of the country. Look at your daily and weekly papers and see the number of Sheriffs' and mortgage sales advertised all over the country, and toll me that contracting the same of the country and toll me that contracting the same of the same That money was never so plentiful as now is

this city receive letters from the banks in the interior towns begging them to take sums anging from ten to fifty thousand dollars and lend them out for the country banks who can find no customers at home. Everywhere there is a large sum of unemployed money. The statement of "empty workshops,"
"silent foundries," and "factories running at half their capacity," and "armies of unemployed men and women," is not wholly untrue, but is greatly exaggerated. But the fact remains unchanged and uncontradicted that there is not an empty workshop, nor a silent foundry, nor a factory running at half its capacity because of any inability to borrow money to manufacture goods to fill orders. It is not an inability to borrow money to pay wages and purchase raw ma-terials to fill orders that has closed workshops. They are closed because they have no sale for their goods; because they have no orders to fill. There are certain lines of manufactures in which there has been over-production. Before the panie there was a demand for iron caused by the construction of 6,000 to 7,000 miles of railway per annum. These roads were built mainly on credit, and where they were not needed. The roads were non-productive, the bonds issued and sold proved valueless, that kind of credit was exploded, and the exessive railway construction stopped. The lemand for iron ceased. Furnaces which had thousands of tons of pig-iron in their yards stopped producing more. Iron mills which had more bars on hand than would meet their sales for years made no more. Stimulated by an ultra tariff, other lines of nanufactures, including cotton and woolens, and especially carpet goods, had been largely overworked, and the warehouses were filled with unsalable goods for which there were no purchasers. These mills all closed for the time... Some of them have fully resumed and others partially. During this suspension their workmen were unemployed. There is not one of these mills and factories which is suspended in whole or in part because of any inability to borrow money to purchase material or pay wages to manufacture goods for the purpose of filling orders. The difficulty with them is in the want of orders; the demand for their wares and fabrics being less than the stocks on hand, they

aggregate of unemployed capital seeking safe investment has never been so great as now. aggregate of unemployed capital seeking safe investment has never been so great as now.

The failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was due not to any contraction of the currency, but to the dishonest appropriation to their own uses, by the members of that firm, of millions of the money of their depositors. The temporary suspension of the Bank of California was due not to a want of money and 11½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 11½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 11½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights quiet and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights and unchanged, at 2½ for corn and 10½ for short clears. Lake freights are shown to the personal uses of the officers in gambling speculations. Failure of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was due not to any contraction of the currency, but to the dishonest appropriation to their depositors. The mere dictum of the Pope will not effect this. All the proclamations and fulminations he may issue will not effect it. But the Papal Nuncio does not propose to use argument or reason. He demands the co-operation of the secular power to compel conformity to the Ultramontance creed, to superintend education, and to suppress "heretical teachings" and liberal literature. But all that involves a resort to force and to the money of the fifteen that it is processed to the fifteen that the proclamation is proclamation. The mere dictum of the pope will not effect this. All the proclamations h

ness, too little capital and too much credit. There is, however, a change in the money

time, because they may have to take other and worse currency in lieu of it, perhaps having only half its present value. They will not lend dollars, when they may be compelled to take half-dollars in payment. They are willing to loan it and at low rates to any paying, productive industry. Any manufac turer who has orders for goods can get all the money he needs to pay wages or purchase material to supply his orders. But the manufacturer will not borrow nor the holder of money lend to produce surplus goods to take their place in warehouses alongside of other goods for which there is no demand or sale Of what possible benefit to any manufac-turer would it be to borrow money and put it in pig-iron, or bar-iron, or cotton or woolen goods, or in carpets, or in any other commodity with which he is already overloaded, and for which there is no demand? The stringency which exists, and has existed ever We publish elsewhere a letter which was since the wild system of speculation, worth-resterday laid before the Executive Commitsee of the Exposition by the Directors of the | went down in 1873, is that produced by Sunday Lecture Society. The latter, one of healthy retrenchment. The sudden sinking whom is a member of the Art Commit- of hundreds of millions of actual capital in tee of the Exposition, offers to take reckless speculative enterprises; the collapse of the Exposition Art-Gallery of the immense paper fortunes by the explosion of inflated credit, necessitated retrenchment. Shillings are now were once lavishly wasted. Everything not sentially required remains unpurchased. Waste has been checked, extravagance half the profits, if any are made, into the curtailed, and gambling speculation discarded. treasury of the Exposition. The other half | Our manufacturers are practically by the tariff prohibited from exporting their goods. In other manufacturing countries when there is over-production the surplus is shipped to other nations. Our high-tariff protected emanufactures cannot afford to be sold abroad. We must sell in the home market or not sell at all, and when we cannot sell we must stop producing: we must dispose of the old stock before we can make a new one. It is a market and a demand that are wanted, and not money to produce. It is some fixed value to our currency, and not more of it, that is needed to give confidence to lenders. For instance, there has been more building in Chicago this year than in any previous year save that following the fire. All the money that was needed for such purpose has been obtained at reduced rates of interest. Other branches of industry have been equally prosperous. In 1874, immediately following the panic, the tonnage of goods of all kinds transported by the railroads far exceeded that of any previous year, showing the uninterrupted increase of production, and the business of 1875 will show that the increase of production still continues. In certain lines of business there is stagnation; in other lines an im

> confidence in the future value of the currency could be established there would be a still greater amount of loanable money freely offered the public.

mense increase. For all these there is a sup-

ply of money exceeding the demand, and if

ULTRAMONTANISM IN SPAIN. THE TRIBUNE a day or two since contained a cable dispatch from London to the effect city last night on the Chicago, Burlington & true, not only in all the large centres but in that the Madrid correspondent of the London Times had sent that paper a summary of the recent circular of the Papal Nuncio to the Spanish Bishop. The summary was as fol-

lows: The Nuncio claims the fulfillment of the concordat The Nuncio claims the fundament of the concernst which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed, requires the transfer of the superintendence over education to the clergy, and pledges the co-operation of the secular power in suppressing heretical teaching and literature. He says one of the causes of civil war is the way in which religious unity has been misunderstood by reviews Governments. For these reviews stood by previous Governments. For these reasons, in view of these consequences, the Holy See believes itself strictly obliged to present these observations to the Government.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE, in casually glancing over this London dispatch, have probably not taken in the full import of its meaning, or may have passed it over as only another of the monotonous episodes of the long struggle between the Pope and the European Governments. There is, however, nore than ordinary importance to be attached to these instructions when they are read carefully and thoroughly, and they are worthy of more than mere cursory attention from the fact that the Nuncio is the Pope himself by proxy. He represents the in-fallible presence of the Pope, and when he speaks the Pope speaks. "The Nuncio claims the fulfillment of the concordat which forbids the exercise of any non-Catholic creed." Now how are these instructions to be enforced? There are to-day between two and three millions of Spaniards who are not Ultramontanes. They are young men who are disciples of what is termed the New Learning; who are studying, investigating, questioning, doubting, and examining for themselves the propositions of science, and who refuse to swallow all that is put in their mouths without first tasting of it. They will have nothing to do with superstitions and mummeries. They think and act for themselves, and, while they are Catholics and will not recant their faith, they will strenuously deny the right of the Church to control their private consciences in secular matters. Now, how does the Papal Nuncio propose to make this large class of intelligent men conform to Ultramontanism? A mere proclamation will not effect it. Ten thousand proclamations might be issued, and, if some means were not found to enforce them, they would not change or affect the belief of a single soul. A change of belief can only be effected by reason, ar rics being less than the stocks on hand, they have suspended or reduced production. They have suffered nothing from contraction for two reasons: First, there has been no contraction in the aggregate volume of the outstanding currency; and second, because the aggregate of unemployed capital seeking safe aggregate of unemployed capital seeking safe

tates in the first place an inquisition, -an inquiring to find out who are the heretics, and, having discovered them, it next requires the pressure of the various forms of persecu-tion, such as confiscation, banishment, im-prisonment, torture, and perhaps death. But having applied any or all these forms of persecution, what has been accomplished even then? Belief has not been changed. The Nuncio may stamp out a man's liberty, but he cannot stamp out a man's belief unless he kills him. There may market. The holders of money, in view of the agitation to so increase the amount of an irredeemable currency as to still farther desuffering will feign to believe, to escape persuffering will feign to believe, to escape persecution. They will go through the forms and speak the words, but they will believe neither. A man is led to believe by certain preciate its value, are cautious in the way of investment. They will not lend it on long mental steps and processes, and he can only be led to recant and abandon belief by retracing those steps and being shown that they were unsound or erroneous. No torture, however exquisite; no persecution, however brutal; no threats, however san-

guinary, have ever changed individual belief. If the effort is made to enforce these Papal nstructions, it will lead to more revolutions, ore massacres, and further political and theological complications, but it will end in failure. The liberal element will refuse to accept it and that element now has strength enough to assert itself. There was a time when suc a circular would have elicited no comment in Spain. It would have been indorsed by the secular power, and no one would have dared to protest against it. Now, however, a cable

dispatch of the 16th says:

The circular of the Papal Nuncio is commented on by all the Spanish papers. Great surprise is expressed that the circular was sent without permission of the King. The spoor asserts that another circular equally important has been issued. A Cabinet Council has been called for to-morrow exclusively for consideration of the Nuncion Steplars. ion of the Nuncio's circulars.

This shows progress even in Spain, and gives hope for the future. The inherent veakness of the Ultramontane demand is shown by the fact that Spain is the only country in which the Pope can make such a demand and accompany it with the threat that the secular arm shall enforce it. No other Government in the civilized world would tolerate it. His own Italians would resent it as promptly as would the people of the United States, and Spain herself, sooner or later, will rise against it as she is now rising against Don Carlos, for whose benefit these instructions have been issued. Vain as the threat is, however, feeble as the arm of the Pope is to enforce it, ineffectual as the attempt will be to excite the people of Spain against the present Liberal Ministry, it shows what the Pope would do, the world over, had he the physical power.

PUTS AND CALLS.

A correspondent asks for information regard to the standing of certain parties this city who have issued circulars inviting the recipient thereof to invest his or as money in what are euphoniously called 'Insured Contracts" for the purchase or sale of grain on the Chicago Board of Tride. The writers of these circulars offer thar services in the negotiation of these consicts, and paint in glowing colors the brillian prospects which lie before those who are wiscenough to court Dame Fortune by their proxy According to these expounders of the secreof money-getting, it is only necessary to irest forty dollars in an insured contract to by, and the same amount in another contract o sell, to be sure of making a big profit i any one month. The authors triumphantl cite the course of the grain markets durin the four weeks preceding the date of theircular to show what hig bonanges might have been snatched up, in very much the same style as the dealer of the three cards posts to his own losses, or the steerer showslow he can win a prize in the lottery extemprized for

the express advantage of his victi. With regard to the personal tanding of ducements we can say nothing, ot having the honor of their acquaintance. Sut for the scheme itself, we can answer tht it is at once illegal and morally vicious. The "In sured Contract " is but another nme for the option to buy or sell, which is prhibited by the laws of the State of Illinois, uder severe penalty. It is familiarly known as the privilege,"-the two classes of ansactions mbraced in it being called "nts" and

There are so many men in the world who care little for either Divine or human law if they can only see the way clear to a big strike," that we prefer to use the, to them, more cogent argument, tlat the thing coes not pay. The man who istempted to invest his money on the turning ip of "the Queer in the monte game, or on the chance c "representing" successfully at bunko, has just as good a game in his hands as he who risks his cash on privleges or "insured contracts" of the kind aluded to. The "put," the "call," and the "straddle," whether on stocks in Wall stree, or on grain in Chicago, the lottery, the binko game, faro, etc., are but so many devices of children of the devil to get money out of the pockets of others without earning it, and these children of Satan aloresaid never pay a prize except where it is thrown out as a bait to catch larger fish. And, even if these things were conducted honestly (if such a thing possible) the investor is sure to lose in the and. The lottery manager does not preted to pay in prizes more than halfof the money received from the sale of tikets; the faro dealer admits that the games 4 per cent in his favor; and the agent fo the purchase of insured contracts only pss \$25 out of each \$40 invested, to the par who sells the contract—he would charge 72 per cent for his services, even if he shord honestry do as he agrees to do, and give to investor a chance to receive his moneyback with interest.

"Crrespondent" may rest assured that it s notest to risk his cash in any such invest. nent. The safest way will be to keep his none in his pocket, or give it to the poor. He my accept this as an axiom that "No good ver comes out of attempting to beat a man t his own game."

ASt. Louis Commission, consisting of Concilmen and Street Commissioners, recent visited Pittsburg to inspect the efficacy of acertain wood-preserver which had been use in the pine-block pavements of that city. Thist. Louis officials returned home and repored a marvel of success and loveliness. Thy said, among other things, that a standeward of \$1,000 for the first decaying bigh had remained uncalled for, and that pie, with this particular preserver, will last te years. In noticing this enthusiastic in-desement, the Pittsburg Leader says:

does not propose to use argument or reason. He demands the co-operation of the secular power to compel conformity to the Ultramontane creed, to superintend education, and to suppress "heretical teachings" and liberal literature. But all that involves a resort to force and to the modes of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It necessity

quarter of a century. When these precious custodians of the interests of St. Louis were here, it was reported that they investigated more suburban saloons than pavements, and were gloriously drunk most of the time. We did not give this rumor currency, but it seems to be fully verified by the ridiculous character of their statements since returning to St. Louis. Possibly they could not tell bricks or cobble stones from wooden blocks, and if they state they were furnished crowbars, the reason they did not move anything was because of their inability to see straight enough to hit twice in the same place.

We are inclined to think the Pittsburg Leader's story is nearor the truth than that of

Leader's story is nearer the truth than that of the St. Louis officials. We have never yet heard of any preserver that will keep pine from rotting in the ground. The only hope that is left for the wooden pavements is the substitution of cedar posts for pine blocks; and Common Councils and Street Commissioners everywhere will do better to experiment upon this than with any manner of wood-preservers.

AMERICAN RAILROAD CREDIT ABROAD Frequent reference has been made in these columns concerning the discredit that has been thrown upon American railroad securities in the money centres of the Old World by the ill-advised legislation of some of the States. Such testimony has been painfully evident for some time, and other facts of the same nature continue to accumulate. The Milwaukee News of recent date notes the return to that city, after a three years' residence in Europe, of Horace B. BRIGHTMAN. Esq., who was for fifteen years publisher and proprietor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, and is well known to the people of Wisconsin as a person of undoubted veracity and as a shrewd and successful business man. Being a man of large means himself, and well acquainted with the real value of stocks and bonds in this country Mr. BRIGHTMAN's opinion was often sought by men of wealth in European cities before making investments in State and railroad bords, so that he had a fine opportunity to judge of the effect of the railroad legislation in his own State upon its credit abroad. From the article in the News upon the subject we extract the following paragraphs as the result of Mr. BRIGHTMAN'S ob-

ervations:

Prior to the passage of the obnoxious railroad laws people was excellent abroad, and all our railroad se-curities, aspecially those that are backed by a land-grant, stood high in all the money centres, and were looked apon with favor by all classes who were seeking profit-ble investments. Railroad stocks and bonds found eager takers, not among the wealthy classes alors, but with working men and poor women who had-saved a little money for times of need. In many of-hose old countries it is next to impossible for a pior man to own an acre of land, and the strong in-mement to emigrate to this country is, that they may be able to purchase a homestead for themselves and families; hence, a railroad bond with a land-grant be-hind it means a great deal worse to these service contractions. hind it means a great deal more to those simple-mi people than it does to us; it means wealth, afflu people than it does to us; if means wealth, affluence, social position, and perhaps official preferement. So it often happens that a number of persons will unite their small means and purchase one of our railroad bonds, in preference to any security in their own country on account of the higher rates of interest. But Mr. BRIGHTMAN informs us that all this has changed since the passage of the POTTER law, and he doubts if a Wisconsin State bond could be sold to-day in Amsterdam or Frankfort for 50 cents on the dollar. They look upon the people of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and look upon the people of Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Illinois as thieves and swindlers, who get their money to build railroads upon false pretenses, and then elect Legislatures and organize courts on purpose to chest them under the color and form of law. Of course these people know next to nothing concerning the un-fortunate circumstances under which the POTTER law was enacted; they only know that they have been

In his report to the State Department, the United States Consul at Rotterdam (Nether-

lands) says:

Concerning the transactions in United States railroad shares, which, before the catastrophe in the
United States, have been so important an element in
the Dutch money markets, I have but to repeat the
transact of my preceding annual report. Far from statement of my preceding annual report. Far from showing any sign of returning confidence in United States railroad shares, the Dutch public rather mani-fests increasing aversion. The sale of United States railroad securities, even at the lowest rates, is limited to the smallest minimum. The laws recently enacted in Wisconsin concerning railroads have just affected vested enormous sums—namely, the Chicago & North-western and the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroads. As yet the holders of these bonds still believe that the yet the holders of these bonds still believe that the hopes created and entertained by the Directors of these railroads will be realized, and that those laws will be annulled by the Supreme Court. Should this not be the case a new depreciation of these securities, as well as of all other American railroad bonds, may be expected. For years to come no investment of Dutch capital in United States railroad enterprises will be made. Financiers who, in this country, have been dealing in United States railroad securities, agree in declaring that a revival of confidence in American railroad enterprises on only be exceed when a railroad deciaring that a revival or confidence in American rail-road enterprises can only be expected when a radical change of the present legislation on railroad companies takes place in the different States. As the best means of restoring confidence, they indicate a strict control of the creation and payment of the capital of the com-

statements come from other countries.

It remains for the people of Wisconsin and other Western States to determine whether they can afford to rest under the imputation of dishonesty that has been cast upon by the enactment of unwise and arbitrary lave, which almost destroy the property country.

METHODISM AND EPISCOPALIANISM. In the proceedings of the Diocesan Convention on Wednesday a significant remark was made by the Rev. Mr. DRESSER, to the effect that there were 1,500 towns (townships) in Southen Illinois, and that while there were but eight piscopal churches and five clergy-men in all tese towns, there were Method-ist and Batist churches in every one of them. In ther words, the Episcopaliaus have only eight churches in the southern part of Illinois, and the Methodists have 1,500. This rather startling disproportion in the number of th two Churches is not a source of wondermint to the Rev. Mr.
DRESSER alde, but to all careful
observers of the progress of religious
growth. Whythould there be such a disproportion? In pint of fact, why should there be any separation between these two Churches? The Methodist Episcopal Church-is but an offshot of the Episcopal. The dogmatic partitin between them is so thin that it might be imoved at any time without serious consequeres to either or without attracting any speial wonder. The polity, forms, and creed are substantially the same. The Methodist an Low Church Episcopalian tion, its creed, and a forms; and whatever changes have been rule in its forms since WESLEY's time have sen made in the direc-

The question has own been mooted, talked about, and written bout, why these two Churches should not sunits, and the result

has been earnestly hoped and looked for by many in both Churches. It would only be a reunion of the branches of the same tree. No radical changes would have to be made in either Church. There would be no necessity of trimming or pruning, or newly adapting canons or articles. The two would fit together just as nicely as they did of old, and the aristocracy of the one combined with the democracy of the other would present a powerful opposition to the did of old, and the aristocracy of the one combined with the democracy of the other would present a powerful opposition to the forces of sin. The Methodist Church would gain the "Apostolic Succession" in the Bishopric which it lost at the time of the Wesleyan secession, it not being possible for would be the power of the presses to print or many pieces of paper before the creak can and the greenback, ike the assignat we would gain a spirit of push in fact, which would reach the masses of the people which it fails to do now. On the other hand, the Methodist Episcopal Church would gain an intellectual power and refinement, and a standard of scholar for the transition in fail the for fluctuating in value with them. If the inflation is designs were ful and refinement, and a standard of scholarship which it does not now possess, except
in certain of the large city pulpits. The
union, therefore, would reach the highest
and the lowest classes. Its effects would be
felt not alone in the large cities, where wealth and scholarship abound, but in the Thus, we have explained to our name little country villages, and far off on the and somewhat inscient correspondent that frontier in the new settlements, where the the differences he conjures up between the Methodist missionaries now penetrate by the side of their only competitors, the Roman Catholics. It would make a mighty Church of far-reaching power and influence. Such union may yet be brought about, and other.

PELICAN POLITICS. Things have been a little dull in the Pelicar tate for some time. The quiet of New Or

leans streets has not been broken by extem-

the tendency of the day.

pore duels between prominent politicians instead of half a dozen Legislatures, there has not been even one. The United troops in and around the city have not been called upon to prevent one set of fanatics from butchering another. The washerwomen of the gentry no longer receive Ku-Klux masks and gowns as part of the regular weekly wash. The negroes are eating water-melons in quiet. There have been no fights, no assassinations, no cut-throat rows, no wars and rumors of wars, for a long time Louisiana, erstwhile the centre of attention has lately been forgotten. The duels have been transferred to the peaceful soil of Winnebage County. The Ku-Kluxing has been monopolized by Mississippi. The terrible negro insurrections, in which one pig belonging to a white man and forty negroes are butchered, once the staple of "news" in the white-line press of Louisiana, have lately been heard of only in Georgia. The Pelican State has come very near the happy condition of having no history. This state of things could not, perhaps, be expected to last long. It was the reaction from the intense political excitement of last winter, and good for only the heated term of the year. Ere long, it may be, 'Louisiana" will again become the standing head-lines of daily press, and the accustomed hotch potch of rumors and riots will again attract public attention. The rumors are already beginning to creep into the papers. The items furnished by our exchanges affect a quartette of prominent "statesmen" and a host of lesser men. Somebody thinks he has discovered a plot-everything in Pelican poliics seems to be the outcome of a "plot"-to have the present Democratic Legislature break the Wheeler compromise and recognize Mc-ENERY-the hero who ran away last September, and has so lived to fight (or run) another day-as Governor. The ingenious mind which favored the world with the statement that Gov. Kellogo will defeat the nefarious conspiracy by "using the State patronage," which is an euphemism, of course, for bribery. Having thus done the fair thing by the two Governors, the rumor-maker informs us that PINCHBACK, who was once an honest barber, and is now, sad to say, a Louisiana politician, is not only black, but blue, because President GRANT says PINCH-MACE has "made trouble enough," and will have nothing more to do with him. Most truthful of all the statements is doubtless the one about West, the sole sensational

politics will soon be lively again. ASSIGNATS AND GREENBACKS.

representative of the Pelican State since

1872. The Legislature means to investigate

the details of his election. If the charges

against Senator WEST are false, investigation

vill not hurt him. It is wholly improbabl

that the Wheelen compromise will be disturbed, but the signs are that Louisiana

We publish elsewhere a letter under this caption, from an annonymous inflationist, who ironically signs himself "Redemption." We invited some inflationist to answer the question why the greenback would not share the fate of the assignat if his doctrine was carried out. Our misnamed correspond ent, by attempting to answer, shows that he believes in inflation,—that is, in the issue of more greenbacks. If his views were to be carried out, history would repeat itself, and the greenbacks of America would go down into the same nothingness of value as those of France. With this premiss, we take up the assertions of the man who is afraid to

sign his name, seriatim:
"The assignats were issued beyond all hope of redemption." Very true. There is no difference in this respect between the assig-nats as they were and the greenbacks as the party represented by our correspondent pro-poses to make them. There is now some tope of redemption for the greenback, and it therefore has some value. If the volume of legal-tenders is inflated, this hope will vanish. Our paper will then decrease in value precisely in proportion to the inflation.

"The assignate were not based on the faith and resources' of the French nation at

all. Their security was the pledge of confiscated estates." At the time of the revolution, the clergy had absorbed about one-third of the land of France and the nobility most of the other The Methodist an Low Church Episcopalian clergymen might exchange pulpits at any time without collien or dissonance, or harsh treatment of relicus prejudices. When John Wesley or leave the Episcopal Church (in act he never left it), but to reform and wivify it, to correct certain abuses which I conceived had grown up in it, to spiritulize it, and extend its usefulness. The Metodist Episcopal Church still holds the name I the parent organization, its creed, and I forms; and whatever they also had the "faith and resources" of all France behind them as completely as the greenback has the imaginary f. and r. of the United States behind it. The security of the assignat was vastly better than that of the greenback, for we do not give improved land, not even the barren wastes of the great plains, in exchange for our greenback paper. Our correspondent tries to discredit the land-security of the assignate by easting doubts on the titles to the land in question. It is self-

families, numbering 25,000,000 of souls, as, hold land in France, who would lose it if the

appears all the more probable from the fact that the reunion of kindred Churches is now this extract from the revised edition of the

this extract from the revised edition of the new American Cyclopedia:

The assignats kept their value above 30 per one in 1792, but from that time they began to droop. The original issue of 1,200,000,000 francs (120,000,000) we increased to 45,578,000,000 of francs.

Grate efforts were made to prop the market, and stringest laws were enacted to fix prices and force the people is accept the notes at their nominal value; but they see fell to 60 per cent, and in 1705 were worth only 15 per cent. In 1786 they were redeemed at one-thirtish of their face in mandats.

The mandats seen fell to one-seventieth of their nominal value.

The holder of 2,100 france in assignats this got the equivalent of one franc in manignats this got the equivalent of one franc in manignats the

got the equivalent of one franc in specie for them. Let us be warned in time. If we travel the same inflation road, we shall come to the same quagmire.

The Constitutional Convention in North Carne The Constitutional Convention in the Listence to an accident and its organization to a scratch. It is well known that the State was gerrymandered by well known that the minute of the control of the con a Democratic Legislature in order that the nority might rule the majority; and the Re lican majorities were so massed that a popular majority of 12,000 to 15,000 on the Republican ican majorities were so massed that a popular majority of 12,000 to 15,000 on the Republican side gave the party only a tie vote in the Convention. If the popular will had been fairly expressed, the Republicans would have had a large majority, and the Convention would have adjourned sine die without proceeding a business. As it is, the Democrate have secured the organization by making large promises to the Independent manbers and by causing one of their number to vote for himself as President. One of the proposed changes in the Constitution is a transparent White League maneuvre. It is the re-establishment of the whipping-post and the disfranchishment of the whipping-post and the disfranchishment of all persons who have been "convicted of an infamous crime."—that is, who have been whipped. The intention is to secure the whipping of colored citizens by means of unfriendy juries, and the rapid reduction of the negovote by the system of disfranchisement. How easily such a conspiracy could be developed my be understood from the fact that the whipping-post would be a substitute for our Bridewell. post would be a substitute for our

the journalistic antecedents of the new B of this Diocese, it was stated that good ner per men had the material in them to make good Bishops. The remark is still further exemplified by the details of his biography contained in a Cleveland dispatch in the was in connection with the Cleveland Pla in 1852, where he made considerable re as a literary writer, and also as the successor of the lamented Arranus Ward. It was a bed start, however, for the Plaindealer was then, as now, a Democratic paper. From 1854 to 1854, however, he was identified with the Pittsburg Gazette and also the Chronicle of that city, both strong Republican, anti-slavery papers. From these papers he graduated into the Presbytatiss these papers he graduated into the Presbytarias Church, from it he progressed into the Episcopal, and from the position of a presbyter into the Bishopric. He commenced in a newspaper of bad politics, but ended well. We will not say that he commenced badly in the ministry, but his experience in the journalistic profession shows that he is a progressive man, and august well for his efficiency as the Bishop of this Diocesse.

Dr. McCosh, in a brief address at the opening of Princeton College, reviewed the progress made by the institution during the seven years of his connection with it. In that time the Trustees have received \$1,250,000 in the shape of donations. The number of college buildings has been almost doubled. Six new professorships, including one in civil organizating, and twelve new branches of study have been added. The standard for admission and at the annual examinations has been raised. An extensive system of fellowships and prizes has been extablished. Arrangements have been made for a past-graduate course, by which the Faculty hope to produce scholars to match those who come out from the great universities of Europa. The prosperity of the College has been commented from the great universities of Europa. The prosperity of the College has been commented ents have applied for admission, of whom 12 entered for examination as Freshmen. Besults such as these certainty warrant some degree of satisfaction and personal felicitation; and Dr. McCosh will have the sympathy of Princeton in the standard in the sympathy of Princeton is a standard in the standard in th satisfaction and personal felicitation; and Dr. McCosn will have the sympathy of Princeton graduates and the friends of higher educations his further efforts.

Much sympathy was awakened for a young girl of 16 who was engaged to be married to a wealthy old gentleman of New York name! Holmes. He had gone so far as to "marry har in the sight of God " with a ring, but d public ceremony for prudential reasons.
reasons were a fear of prosecution for
and a general apprehension of trouble.
MAY CHANKERLAYNE brought suit and MAY CHARKERANE brought suit and verdict of \$6,000. HOLMES did not settle his bondsmen surrendered him, and there hunt for the missing man. After a long a he was found in Jersey City with Miss CHAMBERLAYNE installed as his mistress declared she would never give him up, at leved him beyond anything on earth. Swoman, "uncertain, coy, and hard to pis But as in the suit it appeared that Holmes been in the State Penitentiary in the country. been in the State Penitentiary in the his eventful life, she was not as fa might have been supposed.

offered to Gen. Johnston, and refused.

If this is true, and the Khedive has expects to have any organizing or fightin we don't know that he could find a best The only nad thing we over know of Gen aron is that he went into the Rebellion his country. his country; but there was no man whe a more honorable position among all twee guilty of this offense. There were guilty of this offense. There were guilty of this offense. There were gave the Union Generals more the founts his freeless.

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agingly of him, some challenge to morta cept? Not much, is the better part of and had the bloody scure their person high." The scap-fa St. Louis styles, and reputation of a hero

in the City of Dixor River University. I stitutions, such as it have an independe Three of its depart year. The enterpris of the civil author

as monuments of a and Ohio financial pil haped, and will not a detection nor of nationals for October in O yvania, and he reads one not appreciate ham birth. The most emitten by misrule financial. After making this

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in the hands of the with profligate n The Central Exec tion of Louisians su sissippi are taking a tion of other State pairing the levees a of all State concern an Inter-State Conve burg, Miss., Oct. 2.

sented by five d

ject to overflow, Ark entitled to the sar GIBSON, of New Or Lonisiana Execut The new coinage once thought they yer after all. A las in that city Thurs drossed by Directo pers seem to conside tled in favor of Den MAN as almost LINDERMAN has some may have conveyed ut meaning much ; dence can be placed here that he was mend Chicago as t

there are in that I physicians and 135 both doctors and law are so busy in buil ing its resources the this, we are informed only two of the do gers possess each ; should remove to sor Cities where every of few doctors or lawye The days of the

an exchange, but the

POLIT dates in New York w dispatches. The full Secretary of State, New York; for Comp of Herkimer; for S Merritt, of St. Lawre George F. Danforth, neer and Surveyor, kins; for Canal Com ley, of Wayne; for

The Baltimore Ga It says plainly of the Pennsylvania and its, strongest argument ti paper currency is the football of such shys it about at Eric last v circulating medium lown in convention pig-ironists the re-

country will never be the politicians canno Benator Bontwell I less hopes to escape But, in the eyes of a doing nothing is a described and sensequently receiving the sense of least on the sense where there is now washington Chronic Boutwell's popularit indeed, be said that is fixed; he has no per the property by

was too plainly bro with Butler.
A Democratic revis Louislana, but there is arousing the nee estimable gentlemen their hearts and hand propose to bold propose to hold a cratic party, pure lears on the 22d leans on the 22d tention is to throw name of "Conservation" the last ditch " part fort. The movement encouragement from The Shreveport Time calculated to injure to servative people of the apon the Democrati Mr. Charles Lann tionary of Congress, paper offices, has cor lish a volume of "Civil Good of the Civil Good of the Civi

enback, like the assignat, was all-paper.

of the greenbacks is at present a small amount," but it is the part correspondent's party to abolitation. This is precisely what the case of the assignat, after ,000 franc limit was violated and asion indulged in. Their "paymeted by a stable Government," necratic-inflation party is now clamoring for the repeal of a to practically fulfill that guar-

at insolent correspondent that is he conjures up between the was and the greenback as it inflation ideas are carried into maginary. The one sort of ir-

fate was can be learned fro om the revised edition of the

om the revised edition of the Cyclopedia:
tept their value above 20 per cent till that time they began to droop. The 1,200,000,000 francs (\$250,000,000) was 78,000,000 of francs.
Great de to prop the market, and stringent it to fix prices and force the people to at their nominal value; but they soon t, and in 1700 were worth only 18 per cy were redeemed at one-thirtieth of their nominal value.
The mandats soon fall to their nominal value.

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arty only a fig your in the Conpopular will had been fairly expublicans would have had a large
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the Independent memsing one of their number to vote President. One of the propose e Constitution is a transparen maneuvre. It is the re-establish ipping-post and the disfranchise sons who have been "convicte sons who have been "convicted crime,"—that is, who have been intention is to secure the whip-citizens by means of unfriendly e rapid reduction of the negro stem of disfranchisement. How napiracy could be developed may from the fact that the whipping-

material in them to make good emark is still further exemplified f his biography contained in a ch in the same issue. Dr. Mc-

n with the Cleveland Plaindealer

RTEMUS WARD. It was a bo

RTEMUS WARD. It was a bad or the Plaindealer was then, as the paper. From 1854 to 1857, a identified with the Pittsburgthe Chronicle of that city, both an, anti-slavery papers. From graduated into the Presbyterian he progressed into the Episcothe position of a presbyter into the commenced in a newspaper at ended well. We will not say seed badly in the ministry, but in the journalistic profession a progressive man, and augurs

a progressive man, and augure ency as the Bishop of this Dro-

n a brief address at the open

College, reviewed the progress

totion during the seven years in with it. In that time the seived \$1,250,000 in the shape in number of college buildings doubled. Six new professorone in civil engineering, and hes of study have been added, admission and at the annuals been raised. An extensive hips and prizes has been esgements have been made for a rese, by which the Faculty hope rs to match those who come tuniversities of Europe. The College has been commensurate. This year, 174 new study for admission, of whom 125 ination as Freehmen. Results ainly warrant some degree of ersonal felicitation; and Dr. the sympathy of Princeton friends of higher education in

was awakened for a young engaged to be married to a oman of New York named

gone so far as to "marry her" with a ring, but declined a

"with a ring, but declined as prodential reasons. These r of prosecution for bigamy rehension of trouble. Miss as brought suit and got a Holmes did not settle, and sudered him, and there was a g man. After a long soarch Jersey City with Miss May stalled as his mistress, who never give him up, as also mything on earth. Buch is n, coy, and hard to please." It appeared that Holmes had enitantiary in the course of a was not as fastidious as proceed.

e made considerable re er, and also as the suc

may have conveyed a pleasant impression with-our meaning much; but, in that case, little con-fidence can be placed in the common opinion here that he was decidedly inclined to recom-mend Chicago as the site. The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution states that there are in that little, but go-ahead city, 65 physicians and 135 lawyers. Unfortunately for both doctors and lawyers, the people of that city are so busy in building up the place and developing its resources that they have neither time to be sick nor to litigate. As the natural result of this, we are informed by the same authority tha-only two of the doctors and twelve of the law pers possess each property to the amount of \$10,000. The surplus doctors and lawyers should remove to some laxier place than Atlanta. Cities where every one is bually at work need

priseds of feducation in the northern coun-us of Illinois will be interested in the an-noncement that an institution of learning of the grade; of a college or university is projected in the City of Dixon, to be known as the Rock when University. It is to absorb the minor in-

in the City of Dixon, to be known as the Rock River University. It is to absorb the minor in-stintions, such as the College of Fine Arts, and have an independent Normal School included. Three of its departments will be opened this year. The enterprise has the promised support of the civil authorities of the City of Dixon.

the civil authorities of the City of Diton, a resolution passed by the Board of Aldermer mising their support and patronage would be using in a city like Chicago, where the City here are principally noted for their illiterate

As menuments of statesmanship, the Pennsylvanis and Ohio financial platforms are blunderingly mishaped, and will not stand the test of dispassions radiction nor of untional experience. But they were rade for October in Ohio, and for November in Pennsylvania, and he reads the signs of the times badly who does not appreciate the considerations which gave them birth. The most bountiful country of the world is mitten by misrule and profligacy.—Philadelphia

After making this deliverance the editor o

The Central Executive Committee of the sec

tion of Louisiana subject to overflow by the Mis menippi are taking steps to secure the co-opera-tion of other States in making the work of re-

sented by five delegates from each parish sub-ject to overflow, Arkansas and Mussissippi being suitled to the same representation. Tobias Gusos, of New Orleans, is Chairman of the

The new coinage mint, which Chicago people

once thought they had secured, may go to Denver after all. A large public meeting was held in that city Thursday night of last week, and addressed by Director LINDERMAN. The local papers seem to consider the matter as good as sectled in favor of Denver, and report Dr. LINDERMAN.

EAN as almost committed to the project. Dr. LINDERMAN has some facility of speech, and he

na Executive Con

"The days of the melon are numbered." says an exchange, but the roll of its victims is in-

#### POLITICAL NOTES.

The names of some of the Republican candilates in New York were incorrectly given in the dispatches. The full ticket is as follows: For dispatches. The full ticket is as follows: For Secretary of State, Frederick W. Seward, of Sew York; for Comptroller, Francis E. Spinner, of Herkimer; for State Treasurer, Edwin A. Marnt, of St. Lawrence; for Attorney-General, George F. Danforth, of Monroe; for State Engineer and Surveyor, O. H. P. Cornell, of Tompkins; for Canal Commissioner, William T. Tinsley, of Wayne; for inspector of State Prisons, Benoni I. Ives, of Cayuga.

The Rallimore Cayette, does not propose to

The Baltimore Gazette does not propose to surender its independence, party or no party. It says plainly of the Democratic Convention in Pannsylvania and its currency resolution: "The Pennsylvania and its currency resolution: "The strongest argument that can be made against the paper currency is the fact that it can be made the football of such shystering politicians as kicked is about as Erie last week. So long as we have evenuating medium that can be hooted up or form in convention by a mob of Pennsylvania Pig-Ironists the restoration of confidence and the revival of business are impossibilities. The ival of business are impossibilities. The ntry will never be safe until it has a currency

ans cannot touch." Senator Bontwell is keeping quiet, and doubt-less hopes to escape criticism by doing nothing. But, in the eyes of a certain portion of the press, coing nothing is a deadly sin. The Senator is consequently receiving a good many sly digs just now, which must disturb him not a little. The Boston Herald says: "Henry Wilson in the Senate in place of Boutwell would be a star where there is now 'a hole in the sky'"; and the Washington Chronicle asserts that the tide of Boutwell's popularity is on the wane. It may, indeed, he said that Boutwell's place in history a fired; he has no political future. His election was too plainly brought about by an alliance with Butler.

A Demogratic revival has been arranged for in

cratic revival has been arranged for in Democratic revival has been arranged for in siana, but there seems to be some difficulty rousing the needed enthusiasm. Nineteen mable gentlemen of New Orleans have put hearts and hands to the undertaking. They see to hold a convention of the Democit party, pure and simple, in New Orleans have on the 22d of November. The intention is to throw off and repudiate the the last ditch " party for a final and supreme or ten. The movement does not meet with much moonagement from the White-League organs. The Shreveport Times expressly condemns it as alculated to injure the interests of the 'Constraint's people of the State. But we depend upon the Democratic capacity for committing political suicide to carry the movement through. point the Democratic capacity for committing political suicide to carry the movement through. It. Charles Lanman, author of the "Diomary of Congress," so well known in all newsper offices, has compiled and is about to publish a volume of "Biographical Annals of the Confidencement of the United States During Its limit Century." It will contain about 7,000 acgraphical sketches and 8,000 additional names of persons the have been connected with the lovernment, embracing the members of the Continental and Federal Congresses, of the Fedmi and State Judiciary, foreign Ministers, excutive tofficers, Governors of the States and hardering, together with a large amount of tabust information gathered from official sources.

A submary of Vice-President Wilson's see addict at, which we have not found space to satisfact metals and the found that the Republican party, containing the masses and hardering the satisfact of the Spinion that there can be no "antificient reason that the Republican party, containing the masses in a satisfactoring and particle size who have see the satisfactoring and particle size who was a satisfactoring the masses in a satisfactoring and particle size who was a satisfactoring the masses in a satisfactoring and particle size who was a satisfactoring and particle size when the satisfactoring the masses in the satisfactoring and particle size when the satisfactoring the masses and satisfactoring the masses and satisfactoring the satisfactoring that the satisfactoring the satisfactoring the satisfactoring that the satisfactoring the satisfactoring the satisfactoring the satisfactor

Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian army, will take more light into the darkness of that the battles of the Rebellion and piloted the country through the stormy night of civil war, should be displaced in the Commonwealth or nation, or voluntarily relinquish the belm of han there has ever been before, as the most of the material at his con state to the Democratic party with its past or present record." To avoid any such unpleasant contingency, he suggests that the party do not place too much confidence in discipline; that it A doctor in New York, having heard that the A doctor in New York, having heard that the proprietor of a soap-factory had spoken disparagingly of him, sent the saponaceous individual achilenge to mortal combat. Did the latter socept? Not much. Believing that "Discretion is the better part of valor," he got out a warrant, and had the bloody-minded Æsculapian placed under arrest. They do these things differently in St. Louis. There, when two men have a difficulty, they obtain all the credit of courage by going out to fight a duel, and, at the same time, secure their personal safety by firing "a little high." The soap-fat man should study up on St. Louis styles, and thus learn how to reap the reputation of a here without involving himself in any danger of a premature descent into the slast tomb. sall in new recruits and former stragglers; that it bring the old leaders to the front, and that the tes should show "something of the spirit that prompted the self-denying ordinance of Cromwell's time."

Miss Phobe Couzens is at the Gardner House. Miss Gibbons, of the Philadelphia Times, is n a visit to the city.

Gen. B. F. Butler was among the distinguished arrivals at the Palmer House last evening. Judge W. W. Brockings, of Dakota, was so-journing at the Tremont House last evening. Mr. W. T. Norton, editor of the Alton Tele raph, called at THE TRIBUNE office yesterday.

What is to be expected of the youth of Ameri a when a Boston paper speaks of Mike Angelo Thomas Maguire, the minstrel man of San

The police of Philadelphia have taken a chew -David Chew; David took tobacco-stole State Senator W. R. Morgan, of California

and Mayor A. J. Bryant, of San Francisco, were at the Pacific Hotel last evening. The Russians have been drinking Victoria's

health by telegraph—in electric fluid, the nearest thay could get to "Jersey lightning." Joseph Wheelock was robbed of a gold watch and chain the other day. He left it on his table

Paris has a new steering balloon, the builder being one Smitter. Poor Smitter! After the first ascent he'll be a participle—Smitten. One of the James brothers has visited the Louisville Commercial office. He said he knew where to find a pal in every city in the country.

the Times keeps right along in his opposition to the Eepublican party and in advocacy of the Democratic party. It would place the country in the hands of the party which would smite it Rear-Admiral Reynolds likes the Khedive of Egypt. That astute monarch seems to be cultivating the friendliest feelings with American A shop-keeper in England calls himself "box-

ing-glove maker to Her Majesty." It is only a few years since an old Edinburg sign was taken down. "Breeches-maker to Her Majesty." Barnum's latest advertising dodge is to announce that his establishment is completely fit-ted out with priests of various denominations to

pairing the levees a national work, independent of all State concern. For this purpose they call an Inter-State Convention to be held at Vicks-burg, Miss., Oct. 2. Louisiana is to be repreperform the last offices for persons killed in the Sir John Hawkshaw, an English statisticias shows that you can travel 4,000,000 miles in England without meeting with an accident. Some of those Britons have queer ideas of the size of

> N. J. Countz, of Farmington, Mo., has raise a cucumber weighing 20 pounds. From all accould have raised it if it weighed 20 pounds Mr. Turle, organist at Westminster Abbey, who

has performed the coronation service over three monarchs, —George IV., William IV., and Victoria,—has retired from business. Dr. Bridge, of Manchester, will look after the Prince of

Alexis was thought to be something of a man when he visited this country. His entertainers were evidently mistaken in their estimate of him. He has consented to a divorce from the charming little lady he married in secret, and is now enjoying himself at home.

T. S. Mathis, of Ste. Genevieve, Mo., was milking a cow. The animal became restless and suddenly dropped dead. Mr. Mathis took a rope from her horns and dropped dead also. He might have taken some better example than a "He is dead as a door-nail," coincided three

Kentucky doctors, earnestly looking at Jack Thomas. "The blank he is," said Jack Thomas as he arose in his shroud and put those doctors to flight. Doctors differ and patients die; when they agree, the patients come to life again, doubtless thinking the millennium has come.

Two instances of mistaken cause and effect: day clock 45 years old, which keeps good time, although it has never been taken apart. Of course; if it had been it would not keep time. is a pair of Tennessee lovers who have oved for twenty-five years, and are not married yet. Of course, again; were they married they would not be lovers.

Mrs. Ira Couch, Jr,-the accomplished Miss Eliza O'Connor of a few dramatic seasons ago,— has returned to the city from an extended visit o her relatives in Europe. She is in excellent ealth, and has entirely recovered from the affection of the eyes which threatened a misfor une to the stage. That misfortune was brought about in another way, and one certainly more greeable to the lady herself.

A Herald special from Paris, dated Sept. 15. says: "The nephew of Lord Thanet was grossly insulted by the Paris police yes-terday. He and his wife and two children were arrested on a charge of picking a woman's pocket in an omnibus. All of them were stripped and indecently examined, but nothing was found on them. The case has been placed in the hands of the British Embassy."

Mr. John Reed, managing editor of the New York Times, arrived in this city yesterday on the fast mail train, this being his first visit to Chicago in nine years. Mr. Reed is well known to the older journalists of this city, having filled positions of responsibility on TRE TRIBUNE and other papers in former years. He is a thorough newspaper man, and to his good taste and judgment is due the remarkably handsome typo-graphical appearance of the New York Times. risiting his old friends and associates.

Geo. Sherman has written a letter to Col. John A. Sutter, apologizing for using the word "tight," in referring to him in his Memoirs, and saying that he has instructed his publishers to substitute "enthusiastic" for it. He adds: "I did not suppose my rapid sketch of early events in California would attract so much notice. As you well understand, I do not offer my Memoirs as a history, but rather as a picture of the try at that date, when you were all in all. Fol-som and I were youngsters then, as compared with you and Mason, and we looked up to you as veterans and models."

Our young folks who talk and write so serenely on the subject of matrimony do not touch upon the violent side of it. There is something worth the violent side of it. There is something worth studying in a list of matrimonial crimes. One man throws his wife out of the window; another starves his into obedience; half a dozen run away; a hundred dozen would if they could afford to; a wife poisons three husbands; a batch of wives run away; in Danbury and Detroit they wield flat-iron and rolling-in with armal skill and destructiveness. pin with equal skill and destructiveness; all the orld over there is divorcing and being divorced.

Start here, and then talk.

HOTEL ARRIVALA.

Paimer House S. R. Crawford, New York; Gen. W. Morrett, U. S. A.; Dr. H. K. Linderman, Washington; Col. W. W. Cook, U. S. A.; F. H. Haiham, Seratoga; W. P. Ciark, England; Col. L. W. Custer, U. S. A.; the Hon, H. L. Ihrnes. Baltimore; J. H. Martindah, New York; T. E. Mayer, Washington; E. B. Wolcott, Massachusetts.... Pacine Hotel—Charles Paine, Cleveland, O.; H. K. Schaft, World, New York; W. Hanker, Copenhagon, Denmark; Col. A. C. Matthews, Springfield, Ill.... Trement House-The Eon. Wallace Johnson, Buffale; D. J. Edwards, Boston; the Hon. D. S. Ordway, Milwauke; Gon. A. H. Wheeler, Lowell, Mass.; A. A. Wilson, Eagland; Gen. P. V. Smith, New York; H. E. Camp and W. H. Childs, London, England.

Aberman Heuse-The Hon. H. N. Cross, Jerseyville; Col. H. J. Swift, New York; H. H. Childs, London, England.

Aberman Heuse-The Hon. H. N. Cross, Jerseyville; Col. H. J. Swift, New York; He Hon. L. M. Pulford, New York; J. H. Taylor, Brookiyn; E. McGulchson, Philipson, F. H. Holart, New York; S. A. Wirwell, Boston; Ha Hon. E. H. Holart, New York; S. A. Wirwell, Boston; Ha Hon. E. H. Holart, New York; W. W. Ritter, Salt Laiss; R. F. Glover and D. M. Syn, New Crismas; George Mexica, Mannida; F. Karne, France; C. W. Warren, Datedi; R. G. Ganak, Frilinishpius.

#### FOREIGN.

The Turkish Government Massing Troops on the Borders of Montenegro.

Another Batch of New Cardinals Created by the Pope.

The American Cardinal Formally Adorned with the Ring and Title.

Friends of Don Carlos Urge Him to Conclude a Peace.

The Bonapartists Decide to Abandon Their Proposed Conference.

Gold Drawn from the Bank of England for Shipment to America.

TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE. Sept. 17.—No news has been received from the Consuls on their mission o peace to the insurrectionary districts since their arrival at Salatz yesterday. Telegrams to their Embassies, during their journey, stated that they met with a warm reception everywhere. Several insurgent chiefs had accepted their mediation. Some, however, declared their mistrust of Turkish promises, and demanded a formal guarantee and indemnity.

STRAGGLING BANDS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A dispatch from Vienna

says the reports of victories by Servian bands near Novi Warosch are untrue.

A corps of invading volunteers compelled the A corps of invading volunteers compelied the Christian inhabitants of Grahova, mear the Dalmatian frontier, to revolt. A fierce fight occurred Wednesday with the Turkish inhabitants, in which the insurgents were defeated.

Antientic accounts received from the Zubet district announce that the Turks are advancing slowly, and that the insurgents are discordant. A majority of the volunteers have returned home.

home.

The Catholics of Mostar presented a declaration to Dervish Paoha in which they say they
have no reason to complain of the Turkish Government.

In Albania all the Turkish militia have assembled. Twenty Syrian battalions have arrived and proceeded to the Montenegrin frontier.

All the frontier posts have been strengthened

M'CLOSKET'S TITLE. Rome, Sept. 17 .- The Pope held a consistory o-day and conferred upon Cardinal McCloskey the ring and title of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva

NEW CARDINALS.

In the Papal consistory to-day, the Pope, after delivering an allocution, announced that Monaignore Antici, Mattei, Pacca, Randi, Simeoni, Vitelleschi, and the Archbishop of Simoni, viteleschi, and the Archishop or itennes, whose names he reserved in pectore at the consistory last May, have been created Cardinals. He also appointed several Archishops and sishops. The consistory concluded with the ceremony of conferring the ring and title on Cardinal McCleskers. ardinal McCloskey. Cardinal Gaspard Grasselline, who was born

WORKING FOR PEACE.
HENDAYE, Sept. 17.—The families of some of his most influential partisans are endeavoring to induce Don Carlos to conclude peace. Bands of Cariists encamped near Tolosa re-fuse to fight. Their commander has been ar-

BHOT DOWN IN COLD BLOOD.

LONDON, Sept. 18—5:30 a. m.—The Carlist Committee of Lendon publish a report from Hendaye that the Alfonnists under Tarda have shot ten Carlists in cold blood in Aran Valley. The victims, two of whom were Frenchmen, were taken prisoners two days before their exemptions.

#### FRANCE.

THE BOXAPARTISTS.

NEW YORK, Sept 17.—A dispatch from Paris states that the formal conference of the Bonspartist party, at Aremberg, has been abandoned. The cause assigned is that the popular excite ment was so threatening that it was considered more prudent to remain quiet for the present. The Bonapartist organs and leaders preserve the strictest silence in regard to the affair. The Government is closely watching the movements of the Bonapartists, and is prepared to act with vigor should circumstances require.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

ENGLISH BACES.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—The race for the Donosser cup to-day was won by Francein. There was dead heat for the second place.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—Sir George Essex Hopeyman, late Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, is dead.

Pleas, is dead.

Financial.

The Daily News, in its financial columns, expresses the belief that the bullion withdrawn from the Bank yesterday goes to America.

## RUSSIA.

THE SOCIALISTS. London, Sept. 17 .- A Berlin special states that the trial of persons accused of participating n the revolutionary propagands in Russians been postponed to 1876.

#### GERMANY. MILITARY REVIEW.

NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—A special from Leignitz says that Quartermaster General Mergs, of the United States, with his son and Liout. Newcomb and Cols. Dickerson, Woodruff, and Delaney, and Floyd Jones, of the United States. Army, witnessed the Autumn maneuvres of the German army, which were upon a grand scale.

THE SAVARIAN ULTRAMONTANES.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—A telegram from Berlin tates that the Ultramontane majority in the Bayarian Diet are preparing to consure the Government. By a vote they will say the King to change his Ministers, because they do not possess the confidence of the people.

#### THE CROPS.

DAKOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Sept. 17.—It is estimated that the late rains have damaged crops in Southern Dakota to the amount of half a million dollars or about one-third of the entire wheat crop. Corn is out of the way of frost and wet, and will be the largest crop ever raised in this part of the country.

NIPPING FROSTS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Sept. 17.—A sudden change in he weather brought cold and freezing weat rendering fires and winter clothing comfortable Frost was visible this morning, nipping vegeta-tion, but the injury is slight. The corn is be-youd the reach of damage now, except very late fields.

OHARLES CITY, Ia., Sept. 17.—The sky is overcast; wind northwest; frosty.

Sr. Paul, Sept. 17.—Weather clear, fine, and cool; quite a heavy frost last night.

MILWAUXER, Wis. Sept. 17.—The weather is clear and cold. There was a heavy frost all over Minnesota last night.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribune, Stour Cirr. Ia., Sept. 17.—W. T. Van, of S James, Neb., committed suicide while laboring under a temporary fit of insanity on Monday. He was a young man highly respected in the community where he lived. His father, Col. C. O. Van, was formarly a resident of Des Motnes, Ents, Pa., Supt. 17.—Jacob Grey cushis throat from ear to ear last night in the Erie jail, where he had been incarcerated on a charge of arson. He was found dead this morning.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Annie Moore, residing on Pennsylvania avenue, near Fortythird etreet, committed suicide this evening by taking arsenic, which she obtained from a druggist on pretense of poisoning rats. No cause is given for the act.

#### SPORTING NEWS.

THE TURF.

VINE SPORT AREAD AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Priouns.

QUINCY, Ill., Sopt. 17.—The fair at this city commences on Monday next. The prospects for the exhibition are very favorable. The famous horses Gov. Sprague, Little Fred, Bertie, Bot Hunter, and Dan Brown, arrived this evening.

the grounds.

NOETHERN INDIANA FAIR.

NOETHERN INDIANA FAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAINE, Sept. 17.—The races at the fair to-day comprised a 2-mile running dash, trotting match for horses which never beat 2:30, and a trotting match for horses which never beat 2:50.

The following are the summaries:

Modoc.... Naid of Riobland..... Lady M.....

2\me-4:00. The 2:30 trot:

Br. m. Brown Fanny.....

m. Sweet William. dist. m. Flora May dist. Time-2:42%; 2:49; 2:45%; 2:45%; 2:46%. Time—2:49; 2:49; 2:49; 2:48; 2:48; THE KANAS CITY RACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kanas City. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kanas City. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Kanas City Exposition grounds. At an early hour thousands began to wend their way to the race-truck, and at 2 o'clock, when the first race was announced, the grand stand was filled to its utmost capacity, and the newly-erected additional stand also filled. The different departments attracted as much attention as on previous days.

stand also filled. The different departments attracted as much attention as on previous days, and the interest manifested did not abate. The first race, of 2-mile heats and repeat, had three entries. Falmoth, Sca Breeze, and Harry Miller, and was won by Falmoth, time 3:55½ and 3:53. Harry Miller was distanced in the first heat. The advertised race for 3-minute homes did not take place, only three arrivals being ontered. There was much dissatisfaction on the part of the spectators because this action on the part of the spectators because this ace did not come off, and the officers of the

race did not come off, and the officers of the Association were roundly censured.

EACES AT THE ST. PAUL FAIR.

Special Distatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 17.—For the purse for green trotters, four horses started, and five heats were trotted yesterday afternoon, two heats being won by Long-Necked Jane, of Alexandris, two by Lady Stockton, of Minneapolis, and the fifth a dead heat, Red Cloud, of Anoka, being a close third in each heat. One heat was trotted this afternoon, and decided the race in favor of Jane. Jane's each near. One near was frotted this afternoon, and decided the race in favor of Jane. Jane's best time was 2:48½; Stockton's best time was 2:51. For the purse of \$400 for 2:45 trotters, this afternoon, the starters were: George, of Hammond, Wis.; Orient, of Anoka; Rose, entered as from Stillwater; Kentucky Whip, of Faribant; and Col. King, of Budson. Wis. The race was won by George in three straight heats. race was won by George in three straight heats, Kentucky Whip being distanced in the first heat, Orient second, Col. King third. Time, 2:393, 2:41, 2:42.

241, 242

THE DIXON BACES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 17.—The third and last day's races of the Dixon Park Association came off to-day. The weather was fine and he attendance good. In the pacing race for purse of \$300, there were four entries and thre started. Sucker State won the first money, billy Gray second. Sealskin was distanced for ni bringing in his weights on the second heat In the trotting race for a purse of \$300, 248 clas. there were seven entries, and five started. billie won first money, Praine Boy second, Jess G. Lindell third. Time: 242, 239, 40. In the running race for a purse of \$200, six entries, four started. Jack Harkway won first money, Rob Howard second, and and Roy third. Time, 524, 534, and 53. CaptEdward Sterling, the Secretary, deserves praisifor the manner in which the meeting has ben conducted. THE DIXON BACES.

DAYTON, O., Sept. 17.—Goldsmith Mid will trot at the Southern Ohio Fair, at this lace, on the 29th. Lulu and Lucille Golddustrill also be here. The trotting and running ras will be even better than last year.

THE LOUISVILLE JOCKEY CLUB MEET G...

now on the course of the Louisvili Jockey Club getting ready for the fall meeting, which opens next Monday. The prospect for a brilliant meeting are very good, and from all indications the attendance will be evi larger than in the spring, when the number of people present far exceeded the most sanguine xpectations. Two hundred and more well know racers are in the stables and will be ron dring the meeting, which bids fair to be one of he most successful ever held anywhere, all the stable-buildings on the course now being full oborses.

NOTABLE VISITIONS.

Goldsmith Maid, Occident, St. James, Clementine, and Ella Wright will arrive it Dexter Park Monday morning. The last for are en the road to California, while the Mad goes to Quincy, in this State, to too at the turi meeting

Quincy, in this State, to trot at the turi meeting there. The notables will remain in town for

#### BASE-BALL.

A GAME AT BY. PIUL Opecial Dispatch to The Chingo Tribuna. WINONA, Minn., Sept. 17.—h a game of ba hall at St. Paul to-day, the Cippers of Winons beat the Red Caps; score, 14 to 22. The cold weather accounts for the large score. The game was for a special prize of \$100.

#### REVENUE FRAUDS.

THE SILK MUGGLERS.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17.—Sergt. Edward Shaw. of the Scotland Yard Pilice, London, Eng., has arrived here to testifyin the case of Lawrence. who is awaiting his trai in the Ludlow Stree Jail, on charges of forgery and defrauding the Jail, on charges of lorgery and defranding the United States Government. The detectives de-olare that the combination of which Lawrence was an agent is very powerful, and has defraud-ed the American Covernment out of very large sums. Its operatons are believed to be checked for a time, but not wholly broken up, and it is asserted that the silk-smuggling ring includes some houses of high standing in this city.

IN MISSOURI.

ST. Louis, Set. 17.—The Republican learns that Gen. JohnstoDonald, ex-Internal Revenue Supervisor of his District, and Col. John A. Joyce, ex-Reveue Agent, who were indicted by the Grand Jur of the Eastern District of this the Grand Jury of the Eastern District of this State some time since, have now been indicted by the Grad Jury of the Western District for enspiracy with certain parties at St. Joseph an Kanasa City to defraud the United States revue.

The case of ineman & Co., of Kanasa City, before the Unitil States Court at Jefferson City, to violation of he revenue laws, has been compromised byhe firm agreeing to pay the Government theamount of revenue which it would have receive had the law not been violated. It is said that swill coet the firm about \$40,000.

#### FINANCIAL

SAN FRANCISCO.

Saw Francisco, Sept. 17.—Sales at the California Boal were: Alpha, 16; Best & Belcher, 40½; Belcher, 19½; Bullion, 35; Caledonia, 15; Orown Point, 22½; Consolidated Irginia, 264; California, 56½; Gould & Ciry 17½, Hall & Noroross 33, Imperial 9, matice 23, Mexican 18½, Overman 43½, Ophi83½, Savage 77½, Yallow Jacket 55.

A LARGE LOAN.

Speci Dispute to The Chicago Tribune.

Dusuon Sept. 17.—A loan of \$100,000 was made to-q by the Commercial National Bank to the Keylity Gas Company, secured by bonds to run twely years at 5 per cont. This relisers the bank the bulk of its surplus capital, and gives ampyment to its funds.

OBITUARY. Speel Dispatch to The Chrone Tribuna.

Lawar Mich., Sept. 17.—John Gates, propriator ofthe Gates line of sleepars, died at the Prost Rose, Eaton Rapids, peaterday, and will be taken) Bullalo for interment.

### POLITICAL

The New York Democrats Nominate John Bigelow for Secretary

ination for Comptroller.

The Nebraska Democrats Follow Suit in the Identical Language.

NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State Convention reassembled this morning, when the following report from the Committee on Resolutions was read and adopted:

The Democratic party of New York renew their pledge of faleity to the principles adopted and affirmed unanimously by delegates representing the Democratic of all the United States together assembled in their latest National Convention, and since reapproved and indorsed by Democratic majorities in fifteen States, comprising more than one-half of the total population of the Union.

[From the National Democratic plantage of the States, comprising more than one-half of the total population of the Union.

able currency, by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal State and Federal taxation, and by entravagance, waste, and peculation in the administration of public affairs. The remedy for this evil is not to be found in the renewal of any of its causes. In the face of the fact that the existing volume of currency is greater than can be absorbed by business; in the face of the fact that recent falls of prices have followed repeated inflations, any attempt to furcrase the currency would be worse than ineffectual to revive prosperity, for it would interrupt the leading processos of industry. It would be worse than fustic to restore confidence, for it would be worse than fustic to restore confidence, for it to occarty the leading processos of industry. It would be worse than fustic to restore confidence, for it would create distrust and new uncertainties in business, paralyze the beginnings of enterprise, rob labor of its too scanty employment, and, while stifling the progress of administrative reforms, would inflict lasting dishonor upon the credit, the intelligence, and the character of the country. [Applaines.]

The Democratic party of New York also reaffirm the principles set forth in their platform adopted last year at Syracuse, indorsed by 50,000 Democratic majority [applaines] at the election following, in a poll of nearly 800,000 votes, and vindicated before all the people of this Republic by the illustrious administration of Samuel J. Tilden, [Great applaines.]

of Samuel J. Tilden. [Great applause.]

[From the New York Democratic platform adopted at Syracuse Sept. 16, 1874.]

"1. Gold and silver the only legal tender; no currency convertible with coin.

"2. Steady steps toward specie payments; no step backward.

"3. Homest payment of the public faith.

"4. Revenue reform, Federal taration for revenue only: no Government partnership with protected monopolies. [Applause.]

"5. Home-rule to limit and localize most jealously the few powers intrusted to public servants,—municipal, State, and Federal; no centralization.

"6. Equal and exact justice to all men; no partial legislation; no partial taration.

"7. A free press; no gag-laws. [Applause.]

"8. Free men; a uniform excise ment produced in sumptuary law.

THE NEBRASKA DEMOCRACY. ANOTHER BLOW AT OLD BILL ALLEN'S HOPES, OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17.—The Democratic State

all departments of the Government, both State and National.

2. That we are in faver of a sound currency, coin so its equivalent, as essential to stability in business sad a restoration of prosperity; steps towards apocle payments, but no step backwards.

3. That we depressite all attempts to commit the hemocratic party to a system of paper money, based upon an nuconditional exercise of the Federal power as a crime against the common welfare, and a wantom vidation of a cardinal article of the Democratic creed.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ORIO CAMPAION.

Special Dienstch to The Chicago Tylouna.

COLUMBUS, O.Sept. 17.—Advices have been received by the Sepublican State Central Committee at this pint from Speaker Blaine, of Maine, declaringhis inability to enter the Ohio canvass owing toll-health. Boutwell addressed

tion.

10WA LEGISLATVE NOMINATION.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Is. Sept. 17.—At the Democratic Convention belonere to day Daniel Hunt, of Avoca, was nominated for Representative. FIRES.

Bostos, Sept. 17.—Abut 2 o'clock this afternoon fire was discovered the fifth story of the immense wholesale dry gods house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., on Summentreet, having started in a mysterious mannel among a quantity of cotiou-batting. The firbrigade of the firm attempted to quench the ame, but the pumpe failed to work, and a quart of an hour elapsed before the department watcalled. In the meantime the flames filled the upper story, and the situation had become so serious that three alarms were sounded. I about an hour, by extreme efforts, he flames were controlled, though the whe building, containing about a million dollarsworth of property, was flooded. The elevatorsfell during the fire and threatened to gnite the lower floors, but this was fortunately preveted. The stores in the immediate neighborhood were closed upon the breaking out of the fire, and all possible satisfance rendered by the erical force. The loss on stock is estimated at 150,000; insured.

Special Dispetch is The Come Pro-East Santsaw, Mich., Sept. L. A. S.

Lucius Robinson Placed in Nom-

Straight-Out Hard-Money Platform Adopted by the Convention.

STRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The Der

comprising more than one-half of the total population of the Union.

[From the National Democratic platform, adopted at Baltimore, July 10, 1872;]

"7. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guilse." [Applause.]

"8. A sposdy return to specie payment is demanded alike by the highest consideration of commercial morality and honest government." [Applause.]

To these sutheatic declarations of Democratic principles and policy, the time gives proof that the present depression of business is caused by the reaction from the unhealthy stimulus of an excessive, depreciated, and irredeemable currency, by enormous and ill-adjusted municipal State and Federal taxation, and by extravagance, waste, and peculation in the administration of public affairs. The remedy for this evil is not to be found

"8. Free men; a uniform excise law; no sumptuary law.

"9. Official accountability enforced by better civil and criminal remedies; no private use of the public officers."

"10. Corporations chartered by the State always supervisable by the State in the interest of the people.

"11. The party in power responsible for all legislation, when in power.

"12. The Frestdency a public trust, not a private perquisite; no third term. [Applause.]

"13. Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened."

The Democrats of New York, in convention assembled, pledge themselves, their nominees, and their representatives in the Senate and Assembly, to follow where an houest and fastless Chief Magistrate has dared to lead in reforming the administration of the great canals so long despoiled in their construction, maintenance, repairs and revenues, to carry on with unwavering purpose and fidelity the wise measures to increase the efficacy of all departments of the public works and service, and to persits in reducing our State tax, in which burdens have already been lightened by the retrenchments and reforms of a single year, to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000 ; and upon this, paramount, immediate, and practical issues of administrative reform, we cordially invite the co-operation of every true Democrat, every Literal Republican, and all our fellow-citizens, of whatever party name, who are willing, in the coming State election, to units with us in supporting reform candidates upon a reform platform.

Nominations were then made as follows:

NOMINATIONS. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 17.—The largest number of horses and stables ever before kown are cow on the course of the Louisvill Jockey.

John Bigelow, by acciamation, for Secretary of State; Lucius Robinson, for Comptroller; Charles S., Fairchild, for Attorney-General; Charles N. Ross, for State Treasurer; and John D. Van Buren, for State Engineer; Christopher H. Wolrath for Canal Commissioner; Rodney B. Crowley for State-Prison Inspector.

THANKS.

The usual vote of thanks, and cheers for the icket were then given, and the Convention ad-

Convention held at Fremont yesterday was the largest ever held in the State, and composed of the most influential men of the party. The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. That the Democratic party of the State is in favor of retreachment and reform in the administration of all departments of the Government, both State and National.

Tae Hon G. B. Scofield, of Otoe, was elected as permanent President; Louis May, Fremont, Secretary, But one name is presented for Judge of the Suprems Court—E. A. Thomas, of Brownsville.

MARKAND DEMOCRACY.

BALTIMORE, Sep. 17.—A Democratic Conservative mass-meetin was held here to-night, the Hon. Reverdy Johson presiding. Mr. Johnson, in his speech, mad no allusion to the subject of national finances, it confined himself entirely to a discussion of leal issues.

THE PENNELVANIA DEMOCRACY.

WILKESBARRE, Pt. Sept. 17.—The Hon. Hendrick B. Wright was to-day appointed Chairman of the Democratic Ste Committee.

THE NOBTH CROLINA CONVENTION.

RALEIGH, N. C., Set. 17.—The Orange County election to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Graham realised in the election of Patterson, Democratby some 600 majority, giving the Democratic win majority in the Convention.

Bosros, Sept. 17.—Abut 2 o'clock this after

beer and dance hall in the suburbs of the city, owned by Frank Scudder, was destroyed by fire at an early hour this morning. Nearly all the contents of the building were also destroyed, and the family, all of whom were abed at the time of the breaking out of the fire, narrowly escaped by jumping from the windows. Loss, \$2,000; in-sured for \$1,200. of State.

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PITTEBURG, Sept. 17.—By an explosion of benzine in Oebauler & Bushman's paint works, Allegheny, this morning, A. Holstein was seriously, and Jacob Hucke slightly, burned. The upper portion of the building was destroyed. Loss, \$2,500.

AT CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Camo, Ill., Sept. 17.—The fine residence G. H. Greely, in the northern part of the city, was, with nearly its entire contents, consumed by fire about midnight last night. Loss about \$15,090; insurance on house and contents, \$6,200.

AT MUNCIE, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 17.—To-day, about noon, he water-tank of the Fort Wayne, Muncie & incinnati Railroad at this point caught fire and vere totally destroyed. Loss about \$1,200,

THE COURT-HOUSE AT QUINCY, ILL. THE COURT-HOUSE AT QUINCY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

QUINCY, Ill., Sept. 17.—The architects from Chicago, Messrs. Eoy and Eddbrooke, together with Mr. Piquenard, architect of the State-House, and others, have united in a protest to the Board of Supervisors against the award of the contract for the new Court-House to Mr. McKeon, of this city. They endeavor to demonstrate that McKeon's plan shows no support for the walls and the tweer, the latter being 95 feet higb. The Supervisors, after the architects had stated their objections to the plans, referred the drawings to Capt. Eads. of St. Louis, for inspection, and upon his decision will depend the question of a reconsideration of the award.

Last evening Sergt. O'Connor pounced down in the house of ill-fame focated at 481 and 483 South Clark. Twenty inmates of both sexes were locked up in default of bail at the Armory. A young man named John Toohey, residing at No. 621 Union street, in attempting to jump off the cars at the Burlington crossing, was struck by the outgoing train, and the wheels ran over his body diagonally from the right hip upwards. He was placed in a conveyance for St. Luke's Hospital, but soon afterwards died.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

## Fancy Hosiery! Chas. Gossage & Co.

We have just opened in this Dep't the latest Paris and London "Novelties" in styles not before shown here, with special selections in Ruby, Bottle Green, Plum, Navy Blue, Cardinal Red, Stuart Purple, and every shade of the popular Browns. These goods will be ready for exhibition this morning.

We also offer a stock of 500 dozens of the best quality of Scotch Cash-mere Hosiery, in "Tartan," "Camp-bell," "Highland," and Stuart Plaids, at the low price of 50 cts per pair, the best bargain yet offered, and worth noting. This dep't will be in constant receipt of fresh goods throughout the season.

## Underwear

Of every description, suited to all climates, in full supply. Customers will secure advantages in style, quality, and price not found elsewhere.

106, 108 & 110 State-st 60 & 62 Washington-st.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

## MERCHANT TAILORING

GENTLEMEN WISHING TO HAVE THEIR

# CLOTHING,

MADE TO ORDER,

Will find in our stock a very choice ssortment of the most desirable fabrics in FRENCH and ENG-LISH SUITINGS and OVER-COATINGS, TRICOTS, CASTORS and ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, &c., all of the most desirable shades and patterns, which we will make to order on short notice and at reasonable prices.

## WILDE, BLUETT & CO.,

State and Madison-sts. TRUSSES, &c.



#### PROFESSIONAL.

#### DR. HUNTER On a Dispensary

Lung Diseases. Chicago needs a Dispensary for the cure of Lung Diseases. In time this should develop into a Hospital for their special treatment. The general hospitals and dispensaries do not fill this want. In consumption they afford the poor no more than a place in which to die. Their physicians have no special possible of the reno more than a place in which to die. Their physicians have no special knowledge of the requirements of such cases, and no confidence in their own skill. They attempt nothing beyond the relief of particular symptoms. They are satisfied with ameliorating effects, leaving the cause untouched. From the start, they regard consumption as incurable, and hence look for the death of the patient as the inevitable result.

the death of the patient as the inevitable result. Now, what are the facts? There is not one writer on lung-disease, who is an authority in the profession, who regards consumption as incurable! The curability of this disease has been established beyond the possibility of question or dispute, in all quarters of the globe. And yet, in the face of this, the profession permits the public to believe consumption incurable, and continues to treat this disease in such a way that recovery is almost impossible. that recovery is almost impossible.

Nearly one-half of the deaths in this city,

Nearly one-half of the deaths in this city, of persons above the age of 5 years, are caused by img-complaints. The greater proportion of these could be saved by proper treatment. They are simply permitted to die by the neglect of inhalation, the only means which could give them a chance of racovery.

There are twenty times as many cases of lung diseases in this city as there are of diseases of the eye and ear. The former endangers life in every case, while the latter is seldom dangerous to life. Why is it that eye and ear patients are provided with a costly establishment for their special treatment, built at the public expense, endowed by the State, and subsidized to the extent of twenty thousand dollars by the Relief and ald Society, while the poor consumptive is left without any means of special treatment, and cannot get even a dollar from the Relief and Aid Society to buy the medicines necessary for his cure?

cannot get even a dollar from the Relief and Aid Society to buy the medicines necessary for his cure?

Last winter a number of benevolent citizens who had been restored to health by inhalation, desired to extend its benefits to the poor by organizing a dispensary for the special treatment of lung cases. At their suggestion I applied to the Relief and Aid Society for an appropriation similar to that made to other charitable objects of a like nature, but we failed to obtain any assistance whatever. As a consequence, for the past year I have not only given my professional services gratuitously, but in many instances been forced to supply costly medicines, inhaling instruments, etc., to those too poor to provide them. I mention these facts merely to show the pressing necessity that exists for the establishment of a public charity of this nature in Chicago.

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Physician for Diseasses of the Troat and Lungs, Lake side Building, Clark-st., corner Adams, Chicago Sept. 17, 1815.

ORIENTAL BUGS, &c. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR FIRST

TURKISH. PERSIAN.

DAGHISTAN. KURDESTEIN, &c. In addition to which, we have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a very choice as-sortment of

Turkish and Japanese EMBROIDERED CUSHION AND TABLE COVERS The beauty and finish of which we feel assured will be appreciated by every lady in Chicago. These Goods are now ready for inspection, and can be seen in our CARPET DEPARTMENT, which is complete with all the novelties for the Fall Trade. Prices as low as the lowest.

#### MANDEL BROS., 121 and 123 STATE-ST.

INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION. ALL READY! THE INTER-STATE

Industrial Exposition OF CHICAGO.

With its Grand Array of the most interesting Onjects Completely Full in all Departments. will be open to the public from 8 a.m. to 16 p. m. every day except Sundays, until Oct. 9.\* Those who have seen it units in pronouncing it a model collection of the products of The Studio, The Workshop, The Museum, The Orchard, The Garden, and The Field.

It is emphatically a triumph of which the North-west may well be proud.

Every Arrangement for the Comfort of Vis-itors will be found in the Building. All Rallway and Transportation Lines give reduced rates, piacing this GREAT OPPORTUNITY within the reach of all.

Don't fail to visit this Magnificent Exhibition and BRING THE FAMILY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Commutation Tickets, fifteen single admission
For Adults, all day and evening.
For Children, all day and evening.
For Adults, on Saturday.
For Children, on Saturday.
After 6 p. m. every day, adults.
After 6 p. m. every day, children.
A Splentid Orchestra of thirty pieces on
playing their choicest selections.

HATS

THE "CORRECT STYLES." ERBY & BARNES 101 MADISON-ST.

YOUMANS SILK HAT.

OIL TANKS. WILSON & EVENDEN OIL TANKS. MEASURING PUMP. 47 & 40 West Lake 81. EVENDEN'S WOOD-COVERED CAME

EDUCATIONAL Hahnemann Medical College, The Statements Winter Term communes Cat. 5, 15th Italian forces. Estate of Fred Communes Cat. 5, 15th Italian forces. Estate of Fred Communes Cat. 5, 15th Italian forces.

histon, once of the Compander-li-the position of Commander-li-larys. Ha will receive a house must eatery of \$50,000. It is un-cettion has several times been con, and refused. he could find a better man-we ever knew of Gen. Jour-tinto the Rebellion against ere was no man who occupied entition among all those wha-to offense. There was more Generals more smulle, or

Showing How They Took a Drink and Then Walked Through.

And Then Took Some More Drinks and Some Dinner.

and How They Didn't Go Near the Worst Places at All.

Everything Satisfactory, Especially the Drinks and Cigars.

With Details of the Farce and the Eating and Drinking.

The joint excursion of the city and county officials to the County Poor-House, which has been talked about for several weeks past, took place yesterday. Periodical visits of Boards and committees to the various public institutions have long been considered as necessities of official existence, and no office-holder thinks be dined several times at each place at the city's or county's expense. For be it understood that an official visitation to the Poor-House, or to the Insane Asylum, or to the Bridewell, means a age-ride, a free lunch, and plenty of

PREE WHISKY AND CIGARS with which to lighten the arduous pains which the said officials are supposed to undergo. How far their labors extend, and how much benefit scerus either to the inmates of such institu-tions or to the people of Cook County, may be left for the public to decide.

mounced that Mayor Colvin had exa desire to visit the Poor-and he therefore moved that ion be extended to the Mayor and Al-

valied, and after some consultation the time was fixed for the 17th inst.

At about 11 o'clock resterday morning there was a break in the clouds and a cessation of rain which was hailed with satisfaction, and it was decided to tempt the elements and go.

Several of the carriages had taken on their loads at the County Building. On the part of the city

ayor Colvin, Ald. Quirk, Stout, schinson, Murphy, Cleveland, McDonaid, ockinson, Murphy, Cleveland, McDonaid, ommers, Foley, Hildreth, Jonas, Warren, and Byan; while the county was represented by Commisioners Carroll, Johnson, McCafrey, Russell, Conly, Schmidt, Guenther, and Busse. Prominent among the other gentlemen present were Sheriff Agnew, Boss Hesing, Gen. Lieb, Supervisor Baker, Boss Hesing, Gen. Lieb, Supervisor Baker, Thompson and Louis Acon

THE RIDE
Poor-House was devoid of
the exception of occasionfor refreshments. Arrivne eleemosynary institution
the carriages were driven up to were shown into the parlor. But they were not to be constrained in any such way, and therefore, after a few moments of general greeting and conversation, all the visitors broke for the basement with the intent to satisfy their unfourly as to the modus operand of cooking. Dr. perchance, were they guided by an unerring pating which told them

whene free Liquons were xerr?
When they arrived in the lower regions they discovered an impromptu bar-room, the counter consisting of a board laid across two barrels. Behind the counter stood an array of substantial bottles, while a sustainus-loyling key resent forth from a murky an array of substantial bottles, while a suspictona-looking keg peeped forth from a murky
corner. Leaning over the bar, with
all the dignity of a Teutonic beerslinger, stood Warden Kimberly, prepared to do
the honors of the occasion, and to mingle in the Bourbon a nectar of forgetfulness of all the slights and ignominies heaped upon him in the past
by many of those who were then present. After
the invitation the company adjourned to the
bakery, for the purpose of seeing the process of
making that bread upon which was fed the
paupers.

paupers.

The bakery and kitchen having been exhausted, Dr. Cunningham led the way up-stairs to the wards where the means men and women of Cook County find habitation. It may be here at each that in going through the different apart-

ments

No SPECIAL EXAMINATION WAS MADE.

The visitors walked hurriedly through a ward and back, gazing wonderingly at the patients who stood or sat against the wall on either side, and then passed on to the next room. Occasionally the keepers would stir up one of the more peculiar cases for the entertainment of the visitors, who listened laughingly to the gliberish nitared by these unfortunate children, and then passed on. With a single exception, no complaints or appeals were listened to, and as far as obtaining any knowledge of the management of the institution was soncerned, there was not the alightest desire or opportunity for so doing on the part of the visitors. Drs. Cunningham and Lawless were constantly on hand to prevent any such occurrance, and in this landable enterprise they were ably seconded by the numerous keepers. The teader may thus see the vast amount of good accomplished by the self-ascrificing officials who went all the way out to Jefferson, regardless of wind or weather, in accordance with the noble dictates of duty and the grand desire for the amelioration of human kind.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

The officers of the Michigan Gentral are al beent from the city. They are attending a meeting of the Directors of the road at New York. The principal master to be decided by the Directors is the approval or disapproval of the contract lately made with Mr. Wagner, of the New York Central, for running his sleeping cars hereafter over the Michigan Central. Mr. Pullnan has also gone to New York to attend the meeting, to see whether the Directors cannot be influenced to retain his cars. It is, however, be influenced to retain his cars. It is, however, deemed very doubtful that the new contract will be disapproved. Wagner's line is virtually owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, and this railway magnate has lately gained considerable influence in the Michigan Central Directory. Mr. Sloan, who was lately elected a Director of the road, is an out-and-out Vanderbilt man, and will do all he can for that gentleman's interest. It has been rumored for some time past that Vanderbilt is trying to obtain control of this line, and the indications are that he will succeed. He has already succeeded in influencing the Board to have the meetings held in New York instead of Boston, as heretofore, and the offices at Boston will also be removed to Detroit or to New York. It is said in connection with this that Vanderbilt is also trying to get control of the Great Western or Canada Southern Bailroad so as to have another through line from New York to Chicago.

The following proposition for the reconstruc-tion of the Eric Railroad has recently been made by the foreign bond and stock holders of the

pointment of a trustworthy committee to application of the fonds, the amount necessary will certainly be forthcoming when wanted.

It has been proposed that the ordinary shareholders should be assessed so many dollars per chare, and altogether there are many grounds on which such an assessment may be justified, still the arbitrariness of the proceeding is objectionable, and will undoubtedly excite bitter opposition.

The same object can be attained by issuing 50 per cent more common stock, one new share for every two now existing, by which means, supposing the price of 250 to be obtained, an amount of \$10,000,010 in cash will be secured.

This price may certainly now be considered too high, but by the time an set to legalize it shall be obtained, it will probably be a valuable privilege to the present shareholders to have the first right to subscribe to the new capital.

In consideration of the, ordinary shareholders raising this amount of money to be employed in vasily increasing the security of the bend and preference holders, these latter to agree to capitalize their interest provides.

The question of the priority claimed by the preference reasons the priorities. present priorities.

The question of the priority claimed by the preference shareholders to be settled by arbitration of competent parties.

The reutal of leased lines to be reduced whenever

The residue of the residue of the amount that would be available from the new shares and funding of coupons would be about \$15,000,000, assuming the net earnings beyond the rentals at only \$4,000,000 a year.

Of this the floating debt will absorb, we understand, about \$1,000,000.

To narrow gauge the line, including the purchase of a large amount of new locomotive stock the gauge of which cannot be altered, will absorb a further \$4,000,-

0.00.

The completion of steel-railing the main line, in addition to the charge to revenue for renewals, may absorb \$2,000,000.

On branch lines to open up the coal lines and upon coal wagon stock there could be expended advantageously \$2,000,000.

On completion of the double track on the main line, in the completion of the double track on the main line, in the completion of the double track on the main line, in the completion of the double track on the main line, in the completion of the double track on the main line, in the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition, and in the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition, and in the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the completion of the double track on the main line, in addition to the line, in addition to the main line, in addition to the line line, in addition to the line line line, in addition to the line line line line li mprovements in sidings, stations, etc., recommended by Capt. Tyler, \$2,00,0.0.
On alteration of gradients and curves to such an ex-cent as would be attended with real economical advan-

age, \$2,000,000. On additions to rolling-stock to meet growth of trufno. \$2,000,000.

Total to be expended, \$18,006,000: the whole to be expended over the next two years, during which period he new shares would be paid up by half-yearly installments. The capital of the Company would then consist of 1,000,000 of bonds and preferences and \$117,000,000

5,000,000, and the feature of the control of the co

sion. Thus, nothing but judicious outlay is required to place the finances of the concern at once on a sound footing, and no one can doubt that to produce such a result the new stock would be eagerly subscribed at \$25 currency per \$100.

CHICAGO & SOUTH ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this month, for the purpose of the election of the officers and Directors of the road. A fair atthe officers and Directors of the road. A fair attendance was had; rearly all the old Directors retired, and a new Board was formed. The new Board consists of John T. Richardson, of Delphi, and Caleb Crosswill, of Chicago, of the first class; Enoch Rinehart, of Delphi, and Sam T. Atwater, of Chicago, the second class; William Haymond, of Monticello, L. B. Sims, of Delphi, and Robert Rae, of Chicago, of the third class. The Hon. William S. Haymond, of Monticello, Ind., was elected President, and Robert Rae, of this city, Vice-President.

This road has been for a few months embarassed, hence the change in the Board. It

The No. STECLAL FLASHMAMON WAS MADE.

The visitors which therefore the charge in the Board. It is city, vice-President, who could be successed to the change in the Board. It is consistent on the country of the visitors, who histened laughingly to the gibberiah bitared by these unfortunate children, and then passed on. With a single sception, no complaints or appeals were listened to, and as far as the company of the part of the visitors. Drs. Cunningham and Lawless were constantly on hand to prevent any such occurrance, and in the things of the visitors. Drs. Cunningham and Lawless were constantly on hand to prevent any such occurrance, and in by the numerous scepers. Perce adjacended by the control of the visitors. Drs. Cunningham and Lawless were constantly on hand to prevent any such occurrance, and in by the numerous scepers. Perce adjacended by the control of the visitors of the control o

Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The semi-annual Convention of Railway General Ticket and Passenger Agents assembled here to-day. D. M. Boyd, Jr., of the Philadelphia, presided.

There is a good attendance of members. The following is the until preliminary business: An cessay on "The Ethics of Railroad Management" was read by A. V. H. Carpeuter, of the Chicago Millwankee A. Et. Paril 19. seavon." The times of Hailroad Management." ras read by A. V. H. Carpenter, of the Chicago, fliwantee & St. Paul Road. The Convention ook a receast till 3 o'clock this afternoon. The evision of tasks and rates will be made in executive accessor.

New York, Sept. 17.—In regard to the Lake Shore Railroad, it is stated on the street, on the authority of the Treasurer, that the Company has \$700,000 on hand, and no floating debt.

CASUALTIES.

Critical Condition of the Deluged City of Galveston, Tex.

Communication with the Rest of World Entirely Suspended.

The Destruction to Life and Property Believed to Be Very Great.

A Remarkable Kerosene Accident in Otos County, Neb.

THE SOUTHERN GALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicage Tribune.

NEW OBLEANS, Sept. 17.—8:50 p. m.—The telegraph lines connecting Galveston with the outside world are all down, and no communication has been had with that city since I o'clock Thurs day morning. At that time a tremendous gate was blowing, the velocity of the wind being 52 miles per hour. The railroad bridge connecting the Island City with the main land was un-der water to the depth of several feet, and the water was running into the houses in the main portion of the city. Thirty workmen on the Government breakwater were reported to have been swept to sea and lost. veston harbor at last accounts, the only steamers being the George Clyde, of Mailory's New York lice, and Morgan's steamer Mary. There were also the barquetine Harrist Lane, a three-masted schooner loaded with wheat in bulk. the first ever shipped from Texas, -and ome small craft. Anchored outside the bar were two large English steamships. As to conjecture. The storm is represented as the most severe since 1835, and it can scarcely be doubted that many lives have been lost and much injury done to property. Until, however,

much injury done to property. Until, however, the storm has ceased and communication has been restored, there can be no certainty. Communication with Houston, as well as with Galveston, is out off.

Special Disputch to The Chrongo Tribune.

New ORLEANS. Sept. 17.—The cale has not resulted very seriously. At 6 this evening the Mississippi steamer Natchez was blown from her moorings at the landing and drifted rapidly across the river and collided with the wharf on the Algiers side. She then drifted around the Point, and was blown across again to the New Orleans side, and brought up at the Berry Landing, opposite Jefferson square. Her upper works were considerably damaged by her different collisious. The two men on the Natchez, becoming terrified at the prospect of being injured by the breaking timbers of the steamer, jumped overboard. One was rescued with great difficulty, but the other was probably drowned.

It the associated Press.

New York, Sept. 17.—A special from Houston New York, sold. It.—A special from Housed.
Tex., pronounces the storm at Galveston the
bariest since 1867. The city is partially under
tater, several feet deep in the principal streets.
Several wrecks have been reported.
The Ocean House, on the Gulf beach, is entirely surrounded with water, and the outhouses
are gone. The City Hospital is filled with

water.

Thirty workmen on the breakwater that is being built by the Government were cut off and lost.

being built by the Government were cut off and lost.

The Santa Fe Railroad bridge across the bay has been swept away, and the Houston Railroad bridge is under water 20 feet. At this end it has been washed away.

The water at Virginia Point has backed for 3 miles on the mainland, and is still rising, while the gale is still increasing and the barometer falling. The bay is so full of water that, if the wind changes to the north, the whole island will be lost and no lives can be saved. The shipping in the harbor was having a fearful time of it. The ship-channel dredging fleet is safe.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—There has been no communication with Galveston for forty hours, consequently nothing is known regarding affairs there, but fears are entertained that much damage has been done by the storm. ing affairs there, but fears are entertained that much damage has been done by the storm.

NEW ORLEANS. Sept. 17.—The equinoctial storm continues. Discatches from the southwest pass report "blowing hard, weather thick and cloudy." The ship Marcia Greenleaf arrived from Reval, via Delaware breakwater, reports encountering a territic hurricane in Latitude 25, 28, Longitude 83, 40, commencing northeast, and ending at southeast. She lost her fore and main topsails and split her fore top-mast staysail and itb.

and main topsails and spite her fore top-mase staysail and jib.

Nothing from Galveston for forty-four hours.

At last accounts a gale prevailed. The steamer George W. Clyde was at the wharf. Morgan's steamer Mary, the Harriet Lane, and several small vessels were anchored inside, and two large Exclusive teamers, outside. English steamers outside.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CATASTROPHE Specus Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 17.—A most distressing affair, just reported here, occurred at a farm-house in Otoe County. Mrs. Black, going up-stairs in the evening carrying a lamp and small child, was run into by a boy coming rapid small child, was run into by a boy coming rapidly down-stairs. The lamp was knocked from her grasp and exploded, setting fire to both mother and boy. The husband ran up, seized his wife, carried her out-doors, and threw her in a mudpuddle, then ran back, seized the child, attempted to carry it down-stairs, but could not hold it with his burned hands. Another boy who carried the child out, had his own clothes set on fira, and he was badly burned. Also the boy who run into the lamp causing the accident. The child died before morning. The mother and one boy were so badly burned that life is almost despaired of. The other boy will probably be crippled for life. Mr. Black's hands were so hadly burned that he os never use them again. The house caught fire, but by the exertions of the neighbors, was saved in a damaged condition. The five persons composed the autire family.

CAVED IN.

Special Dispatch to The Change Tribuna
Carno, Ill., Sept. 17.—At a point in the Mississipi River 1 mile north of the cross-line that fixes the city limits, the embankment of the Cairo & St. Louis Railroad began to cave in last night, and this morning nearly 200 feet of the track was hanging over and in the fiver. The water is still washing, and it costinges to cave in, so that nearly 600 feet is useless. A new track will be built around it as con as possible.

Special Dispatch to The Chiego Tribune.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 7.—A body was washed ashore near St. Frincis Seminary to-day which is identified as that Capt. Howard, Master of the unfortunate ark Tapner, which ter of the unfortunate Brk Tanner, which went down in the recent gae. The body was about 2 miles south of the wack.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.

Special Dispatch to The Cucaso Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Sopt. 17—Mrs. Stark, of Beech Run, in this conty, a lady 65 years old, was run over and killed this evening by the care at the fair grounds. The Coroner's jury exonerated the Railway Coppany from blame.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

Special Deputch to The Chicago Tribuna.

LACROSSE, Wis., Sept. J.—John Ullrich, editor of the Nord Stern, of this city, and Receiver of the Public Land Office was thrown from his carriage this evening and seriously injured, one leg and one arm being hoken.

A Paris Labman.

The cabmen in Paris during the recent rain became unbearable. One curious case of incivility in the first place and assault in the second was brought into court. During a heavy downpour a cabman who had forgotten his water-proof pulled up and attempted to seek shelter maide the vehicle. He fare naturally objected to this arrangement, and a fight enamed, which ended in the fare being dragged out of the cab. The struggle was being continued on the pavement, when a couple of policemen, gallanity quitting the shelter of a doorway, arrived on the scena, and, having separated the combatants, who looked as if they had been pulled out of the river, installed memselves in the cab and took down the depositions of both parties.

A correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, writing from Primonth, N. H., felates the following: Several years ago I arrived at a country hostelry situated in the neighboring town of Rumney. Staying a week or two, I asked my bill when the time of my stay was at an end. "Well, what do you think it is worth?" said my landord. "Oh, I don't know; you keep the hotel—what is the charge?" "Well—come, A Paris Cabman.

lat's chalk." So the bellows was taken from its mail, and, as was then so frequently the enatom, each party chalked what he thought it was worth. Looking at the figures, finally the land-lord said: "Well about twenty cents for meals and twenty cents for lodging." Wondering, I paid him. Next year, happening in the same town, I stopped at the house of a friend, and meeting my "chalking" landlord of the year projous, he said: "I did a wrong thing by you last year. I charged you too much. You see twenty cents a meat ain't much; but then three times twenty is sixty, for meals, and twenty is eighty, and seven times eighty is \$5.60 a week. And that's an awful sum."

EXPOSITION NOTES.

Attractive Features of the Grand Dis

The success of the Exposition of this year has been already assured, and the attendance is fully up to that of previous years. This is not relly up to that of previous years. This is not at all to be wondered at, because the show is acknowledged to be a very meritorious one, both in the number and the quality of articles in the building. In certain departments there has never been anything like the present display in this country, and this fact of superiority is being admitted by the large and interested audiences which have passed through since the opening.

A DONOUGH, FRICE & CO.

This is one of the most popular furniture houses in the West. It has grown in ten years' time to be an immense institution. Owning the large four-story and basement structure at Nos. 290, 292, and 294 South Canni street, the firm has peculiar advantages for the manufacture and select the growth.

time to be an immense institution. Owning the large four-story and basement structure at Nos. 290, 292, and 294 South Cansi street, the firm has peculiar advantages for the manufacture and sale of its goods. Some seventy-five employed are kept constantly at work making the furniture which has given the house such an envisable reputation. In addition to turning out large quantities of parlor and other furniture, which is celebrated for its excellence all over the country, Messrs. McDonough, Price & Co. make a specialty of bed-lounges. These latter comforts are manufactured under a patent owned by the firm, and have become standard the country over. No more useful or convenient actice of furniture than this excellent bediounge has ever been devised. The matirosses of this house have also a widesyread popularity. These are made in various sizes and syles, and are undoubtedly the most satisfactory mattresses known to the trade. The figures at which all goods are sold by Messrs. McDonough, Price & Co. are the most reasonable we have yet heard of. This firm is not represented in the Exposition the present year, but all its goods are equal to any shown in that building. We regard the firm as a credit to Cheage and to the best manufacturing interests of the West. Its goods are always well made, and are sold at prices which practically defy opposition.

PATEMY STOPPERS.

One of the most popular and practical inventions on exhibition in the main hall is artisur Christin's patent bottle and glass stopper. Crowds of visitors constantly stand around witnessing with great interest the operation of filling them. They are intended for sods water, ginger ale, and all liquids usually put up in bottless. A great saving is effected by their use, as they entirely supercede the expense of corks and wires. Their superiority over anything of the kind hitherto invented is conceded by all, and they will soon come into universal use.

THE CANADIAN BRICK-MACHINE.

Occupying a conspicuous place in the north end of the Exposition Building i

they will soon come into universal use.

THE CANADIAN BRIGG. MACHINE.

Occupying a conspicious place in the north end of the Exposition Building is the Canadian briok-machine in active operation. This wonderful machine is expected to revolutionize the art of pressed-brick-making. Its merits are too numerous to be all mentioned here, but its chief points of superionty are apeed, economy, and good work. In making Philadelphia, Baltimore, and other pressed brick, hand-presses are used, their greatest exective being about 4,000 per day. The Canadian machine will make over five times as many. This invention is the creation of Mr. C. H. Villiams, a gentleman of great inventive thent, and is owned in part by a prominen/member of the Canadian Parliament, and in mer by Mr. Williams and wealthy gentlemes of this city. The brick of its maufacture are solid, and have as smoch surface and well-defined edges as the bet, and are equal, if not superior, to the Balmore and Pailadelphia pressed brick. The invitor will always be found with the machine athe Exposition Building, ready and willing to epiam its operation.

Insums. Hinsballs, DOYLE & CO.

Probaly the most conspicuous objects in the Exposition Building are the tail grantie moon.

Probait the most conspicuous objects in the Exposition Building are the tall granite monuments of Mesers. Hinsdals, Doyla & Co., located near he centre of the building. These beautiful glottes are speciments of the Hinsdals works, nd cannot but be admired by all who see then. The general office of this firm is at No. 658 froadway, New York. The Chicago of fice is i charge of Mr. F. M. Melick, whose office is 4 No. 176 Michigan avenue.

VISITORS COMING.

Special Disputit to The Chicago Printens.

Gran Haven, Mich., Sept. 17.—An excursion party nubering 1,000, organized from along the

GRAN HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 17.—An excursion party umbering 1,000, organized from along the line of te Detroit & Milwaukes Railroad, will leave live Monday evening to attend the Chicago Exositios. A similar excursion will leave Wednesay night. The fare for the round trip

THE QUINCY SCANDAL.

Direc Testimony Against the Rev.
Mr. Holiman.
Social Disputch to The Chicago Tribuna.
QUINT, Ill., Sept. 17.—A decided sensation
was coaled in the Holiman-Prentics slander case the afternoon by the testimony of a young lady, we said that she had had improper dealings with the Rev. H. O. Hoffman at various times during the year 1874. The witness came from Reshville yesterday, in charge of one of the prominent members of the church of which Mr. Hoffman is pastor. Her evidence was to the effect that the minister seduced her on the effect that the minister seduced her on the morning of the 3d of January, 1874, while she was a domesic at the parsonage, and that their improper relations continued until the August following. Before the commencement of this testing my the church was cleared of all persons except the Committee and reporters, but it is generally known that the girl, who is now only 13 years of age, reiterated fully the statements made in her amidavit before a notary at Rushville a few days since. The prosecution against Prentise scaled Mr. Hoffman to the witness-stand. He contridicted the girl, and asserted that, while in his employ, she was detected in pillering. Hoffman's friends are this eveneng also endeavoring b break down her testimony, the court remaining in session until a late hour.

H. W. B.

He Declines the Proposed Public Re New York, Sept. 17.—The Rev. Henry Ward Rew York, Sept. 17.—The flev. Henry Ward Beecher declines the proposed public reception at the Academy of Music, Broodlyn. In his let-ter of declination, he says: Such reception would tend to keep alive feelings that ought to subside; to renew discussions of painful public transactions which should neve have had an existence, and which it were well both for the public and for private good to have reexistence, and which it were well both for the public and for private good to have removed, if not to forgetfulness, at least to obscurity. Too many hearts yet bised to much sorrow and scorohing excitement has fallen upon kind sympathizing hearts, to make it wise to renew apublic demonstration which might be misinterpreted, and which might excite animosity, which any good citizen should seek to heal."

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORDA. Washington, Sept. 17.—The bllowing dis-patch was received at the Navy Department to-day from the Navy-Yard at Penseola: "The yellow fever is epidemic at Howell' Station, on Pensacola Bay, 25 mile a shove the Navy-Yard. The people have neither food, mediane, nor at-tendance. They are crying, in the name of God, for relief. The Navy-Yard is perfectly healthy."

The Asiatic Kite.

In Central Asia, as well as in the country, kite-flying is a favorite amusement imong the boys. But then it is made to yie's a domble gratification, for while pleasing the ye's yits graceful movements, the kite is so enstructed as to delight the ear by the emissic of soft, musical sounds. To produce this music, the kite is manufactured in a peculiar mainer. Each one is a square formed upon two digonals of light wood, whose extremities are consected by a tight string, forming the sides of the square. Over the whice paper is pasted. A lose string upon the upright diagonal receives the string by which the kite is to be held, and a tail b fastered to its lowest extremity. The transverse diagonal or cross-stick is then bent back hite a strong bow and fastened by a thread of otegut. Of course every breeze that passes the kit vibratesthis tight cord, and the wibrations are iommunicated to the highly-sonorous frame of the kite, and as a number of these kites are left floating in the air all night, the effect is that of aerial music, monotonous, but full of melancholy interest. The Asintic Kite.

THE COURTS

Revival of Business---Formidable Array of New Suits.

The Gerbrick Case Postponed--The Judgment-Record.

CHICAGO COURTS.

The City of Chicago filed a petition to asceptive Farrell street tain the damages for opening Farrell from Thirty-first street to Archer avenue. Mary Ross filed a bill for divorce against ber

usband, Julius Ross, charging him with deser-Alonzo Shaffner also asks for a divorce from

his wife Mary for a similar reason.

Caroline Mangussen complains that her husband is guilty of extreme and repeated cruelty to her, and also that he is an habitual drunkard and she wants a divorce.

A composition meeting will be held this morning in the cases of E. C. Douglass.

Judge Moore will not be in Court to-day.

The September term of the Circuit Court opens Monday, but no jury trials will be heard at present.

Register Hibbard to-day will leave the city for Poughkeepsie to accompany his daughter to Vassar Collège, and will be absent about a week.

UNITED STATES COURTS.
The Wheeling Window-Glass Company began a suit in assumpsit against Thomas Todd and Samual A. French to recover \$8,000. Kuox, Kim & Co. sued Samuel A. French, Parsona for \$1,500.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. The Pawtucket Institution for Savings filed a bill against Timothy J. Mapes, Mary H. Mapes, Timothy Wright, Cornelia Wright, and George S. Pepper, to foreclose a mortgage for, \$30,000 on all that lot commencing on the intersection of the east line of land occupied by the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and a direct line with the south wall of the brick building formerly known as Cleaver's soap and candle factory. known as Cleaver's soap and candle factory, from thence running northerly 322 feet along the east line of said railroad track to the north line of 20 acres purchased of S. Ellis by said Cleaver, thence east on the north line of said purchase to Lake Michigan, thence along the margin of said lake to the intersection of a direct line with the south wall of said brick building, thence westerly to the place of beginning.

building, thence westerly to the place of beginning.

John Fay filed a bill against J. C. Barker, executor, and Sarah C. Front. executrit, J. E. Strawn and wife, Ira Scott, trustee, F. C. Taylor, Mary E. Johnston and husband, to fore-close a trust deed for \$2.000 on Lots 65, 65, 67, and 68, in Block I of Prout & Coleman's Subdivision of the east 19 acres of the south 25 acres of the southeast ½ of Sec. 4, 33, 14.

The Franklin Savings Bank of Rhode Island filed a bill against George H. Ward, Mary A. Ward, W. J. Fauliner, Sarah L. Faulkner, M. D. Ogden, trustee, F. C. Taylor, successor in trust, E. F. Brown, trustee, J. F. Brown, J. L. Warne, J. Warne, J. L. Warne, J. War

40, 14.

James Kincaid and Edward Donaghue, for the use of Peter Toorney, began a suit for \$1,067.50 against the City of Chicago.

The Hiberman Banking Association commenced an action for \$8,000 against Thomas Kearns.

Margaret Lusk brought suit for \$8,000 against the Bailway Employes' Mutual Benefit Association of the West.

J. W. Purcell began a suit against E. M. Modillin for \$5,000.

Gillin for \$5,000.
Gilbert Robertson sued Henry Westerfield for 1.500.

John Benner, Assignee, begun a suit to re-over \$5,000 from the Grand Lodge of the Enights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of

Morrell Hobbs began a suit in trespass against Sidney P. Sladden, laying damages at \$5,000.

John Rawle filed a petition against Richard and Susan Y. Gregg and William Boothmann, asking for a mechanic's lien to the amount of \$1,574.90, on three houses belonging to Gregg on the corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

The case of W. H. Gerbrick, for arson and murder, was called, and continued to the October term on account of the absence of the prosecuting witness.

He ary Jamisson was tried for larceny and acquitted.

Thomas Wells pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

Morris Kelly and William Roderick were tried for an attempt at burglary. The jury returned a vardict acquitting Roderick and convicting Kelly, hing his imprisonment at one year in the Penitentiary.

Penitentiary.

JUDOMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CORFESSIONS—Emanus
heimer vs. James Darlow and Samuel B
\$405.25.—C. J. L. Meyer vs. Frederick
stands. Subsystem Manufacturing Company \$403.25.—C. J. L. Meyer vs. Frederick Reyman, \$420.25.—Sheboygan Manufasturing Company vs. M. Clinton Hale, \$191.70.—David Vernon vs. H. H. Henore and Edwin S. Fowler, \$3,100.10.—Barbara Schmidt vs. Matthias Schultz and John Schaack, \$705.70.—Joseph Sokup et al. vs. Henry Kuhlmann, \$122.50.—J. E. Lawrence vs. Watter S. Ellis, \$75.12.—blichael Felsenthal vs. Patrick Carmody, \$139.88.—Charles Mattler vs. Edward and Morris Salinger, \$153.37.

JUDGE GARY—L. P. Hilliard vs. George A. Fitch, \$1,826.60.—Edson P. and Lizzie J. Stevens, \$560.64.—H. Killam et al. vs. John Bagor, \$562.52.

SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS.

met this morning pursuant to adjournment.

MOTIONS DECIDED.

91. The Universalist Church, of Joliet, vs. The City of Joliet; motion to consolidate allowed.

631. Bennett vs. McDowell; application for procedends allowed.

14. Rehearing Docket—Reed vs. Thompson; motion denied. searing Docket—Reed ya. Thompson; motion

14. Rehearing Docket—Reed ys. Thompson; motion denied.

5. Rehearing Docket—The Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Campany vs. Chiabolm; amended record allowed to be filed.

286. The Toledo, Paoris & Warsaw Railroad Company vs. Eastburn; motion to diamiss the appeal; rule ordered to show cause by the 20th fust.

2. Rehearing docket—The Eric Railroad Company vs. Wilcox; rehearing allowed.

127. Marrick vs. Marrick; sen days' extension of time to file papers allowed.

189. The Caty of Chicago vs. The People; motion to advance the case on the docket allowed to Thursday next.

next.

184 and 185. These cases relative to the collection of taxes in Chicago, being on the call for next week, will not be advanced upon the docket.

205. Elder vs. Marshall; motion to dismiss appeal.

149. O'Neill vs. Boone; placed at the foot of the lowed.
7. Behearing—The Ford Manufacturing Company
va. Horton; stricken from the docket.
370. Schugart vs. Egan; motion for a certiforari.
735. Andres vs. House; appeal diamissed with 5 per

rso. Ancres vs. House; appeal dismissed with a per cent damages.

736. Champlin vs. Schubert; same order.

738. The Illinois Central Railroad Company vs.

Hopkins; same order,

667. Blover vs. Steels; motion to dismiss appeal; no assignment of error.

121. Davidson et al. vs. Lighter; stricken from the docket. ad Hem. (net vs. Dinet; motion to consolidate with No. o to strike abstract from the files. net vs. The People; motion to strike petition

from the file.

453. Hayes w. Lauper; motion for certiorart.

14. People's dockst—The People ws. Vilibanks; rule saked on defendant to show cause why his name should not be stricken from the roil of storneys.

307. Bush ws. Sherman; leave to file papers and time extended.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

GO AND THE ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TRADE. CHICAGO AND THE ARKANSAS AND TEXAS TRADE. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The show of the agricultural and mineral products of Arkansas at the Exposition Building naturally causes us to turn our attention to the Southwest, and see what the interests of Chicago are in that direction. Since the completion of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Bailroad, the merchants of Chicago have made some efforts to secure a trade in Texas, but so far without any year, promisence sectors.

Texas Railroad, the merchants of Chicago have made some efforts to secure a trade in Texas, but so far without any vary promising returns. Arkansas, a nearer and better field for operations, and one with which we are connected through its whole length by an aimost sir-has of railroad, has been overlooked. This is the past could be readily accounted for by the political troubles in that State. Happly these are settled, and permanently so. We shall have no more wars or rumors of wars from Arkansas. Its political troubles culminated last spring, and now the people rule, through men of their own choice, and all, both white and black, are satisfied. With the era of self-government comes that of prosperity, and it behoves our merchants to see that the prosperous condition of Arkansas is made to add to the prosperity of Chicago. A slight examination of the map will show that a large trade can be built up with that State. The Hilinois Central railroad in 365 miles travel carries us to Cairo. There, on transfer boats, cars can be placed on the Cairo & Fulton, and 74 miles puts us on the Iron Mountain & Southern, on which 18 miles of travel earries us to Little Rock, the Capital and chief city of the State. Six hundred and twenty miles almost on an air line puts the Chicago merchant in the geographical as well as the business and railroad centre of Arkansas.

Here he finds a growing city of 20,000 inhabitants, doing a large trade with the towns on the various lines of road converging at that point. In the sama depot come the cars from the Merty and the case from the Merty and the case from the Merty and the same depot come the cars from the Merty and the security of the Arkansas, and from the southern branch of the Iron Mountain Road, running 145 miles to Texarkana, on the Texas roads, giving a line 85 miles shorter to Houston and Galveston, and 150 miles to Texarkana, on the Texas roads, giving a line 85 miles shorter to Houston and Galveston, and 150 miles to Texarkana, on the Texas roads, giving a line 85 miles shorte

and 150 miles shorter to Houston and Galveston, and 150 miles shorter than the one now traveled to Shrevepoyt. La.

I am informed by Capt. E. N. Hill, who is representing the State at the Exposition, that this year but little grain or flour will be needed in Arkanasa, nearly if not quite enough having been raised to satisfy the home demand. He also assures me that at least 300,000 bates of cotton will be gathered. Each bale of this cotton represents \$30 of currency, which gives to the people of Arkanasa sighteen millions of dollars purchasing power. Why should not some of this money be brought to Chicago? I do not propose to advocate at present the effort to establish a cotton market, though that may come in the future, but it matters not whether the cotton of Arkanasa is acid in New Orleans, Memphia, St. Louis, or New York, some of the proceeds could essily be diverted to our own city. The same arguments apply to Eastern and Middle Texas and Northwest Louislana. Will our business men consider this subject?

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuae:
Chicago, Sept. 17.—In connection with Judge
Doolittle's suggestions relative to our elections,
permit me to express a few of my ideas. The nature of the Government we live under makes it no less our duty than it is our right to par-ticipate in the Government by means of the bal-lot. It is no doubt true that more than any other cause the apathy and neglect of our busi ness community, and with it that of all the better element of society, is responsible for the wretched and almost insupportable management

John Benner, Assignee, begun a suit to recover \$5,000 from the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of the Grand Jurisdiction of Illinois.

Withelm Kiekenopp commenced an action in trespass against Martin G. Good and Augustus C. Knopf, laying damages at \$6,000.

Ball & Ray brought suit for \$2,500 against J.

N. Witherell and F. J. Short.

James Wright sued the Lumberman's Omnibus Libe for \$1,000.

S. D. Fay and Esther M. Merrill, executors, brought suit for \$3,000 against the National Firs and Marine Insurance Company, of Philadelphis.

Richard Bradlay began a suit in trespass for \$1,000 damages against Rudolinh Schloesser.

CIRCUIT course.

Morrell Hobbs began a suit in trespass against Sidney P. Sladden, jaying damages at \$5,000.

John Benner, Assignee, begun a suit to recover the fulfillment of all duies by its citizens, why do we not by law compel their fulfillment? Why not make it a penal affense to stay away from the polls, punishable by imprisonment instead of money fine? Make the lection-day a legal holiday, as Judge Doolittle recommends, and compel the attendance of every voter. Make the laws against fraudulent voting or manipulation in their stringency rather excessive than otherwise; punished for it is the most stupendous forgery, affecting not only an individual but a whole community is its most vital interests. Let illegal voting, failure to vote, ballot-box stuffing, coercion, concealment of or connivance at fraud, be punishable as high-treason, and there is little reason to doubt that the apathy now witnessed and complained of will speedily disappear, and with it their purity on the fulfilment of all duies by its citizens, why do we not by law compel their fulfilment? Why not make it a penal diffense to stay away from the polls, purity and compel the purity and compel the polls, purity and compel their parity on the fulfillment of all daties by its the corrupt and discoutable government by a mere handfull of men which we have so long and apparently so hopelessly submitted to, giving place to a new and better state of things, when one will no longer blush at hearing our institutions called Republican.

GEO. G. GUENTUES. THE PAYRMENT QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Your readers have been Cincaso, Sept. 17.—Your readers have been interested in your articles upon the question of pavements for our streets, as it has become one of great importance to us. While it is undoubtedly true, as you say, that the Nicolson pavement has failed to meet the expectations of the people, yet may it not be very much improved? I have not noticed any allusion in your articles to the importance of suitably preparing the road-bad for the blocks by rolling. If not so prepared, and there are soft places in it, the blocks soon begin to sink and are worn out by the and there are soft places in it, the blocks soon begin to sink, and are worn out by the concussion of the wheels pounding into the depressed places. The road-bed in front of the Palmer House was rolled with a heavy roller. An examination will show that not withstanding the great amount of travel over it, the pavement is in good condition; while other streets paved about the same time in the ordinary way have proved failures.

Freparation for paving is being made on Wahash avenue. The street has been dug up opposite nearly every lot by the gas men. The consequence will be that the road-bed will be softer in some places than others, and more likely to yield by use. Will not rolling obvists the difficulty? I hope to see it done. H.

M'C. AND M'V.

To the Editor of The Chacago Trabuse:
CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—The "two Richmonds in the field" have been replaced by "two Macs," now "let us have a rest." McC. should laugh at the points in "Running a Corner," and McV. should tremble if he should have the misforcupe to incite a riot and the State Guards should "come ont" once. Now, I live under the guardian protection of McC., and in the genial smiles of McV.

Now, I respect you both, and both of you respect each other, only you have both got your "backs up." Let not the sun go down on your wrath, but let McC. supply us with literature regularly, and the sangumary power when needed, and let McV. give us (as he has always done) excellent anuscuent. May each pursue the even (not the uneven) tenor of his ways, till each hears the full desired amount of hard money "ginx" in each of his pockets.

LIGHTNING MAIL. M'C. AND M'V.

LIGHTNING MAIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Chicago, Sept. 17.—It seems to me there is a great deal of unnecessary noise made about that lightning mail train. Prominent business men, editors, politicians, etc., are taken on board that train in order to increase the blow of trumpets. Now, let me coolly ask you, have we so mach reason to rejoice? Some time ago a similar flash of trumpets was heard in this city, about sending a letter from one side of this city to another one, and getting the answer on the same day. The papers were full at that time about our well-managed Post-Office,—and how is it to-day? Almost every person in this community will answer, that it takes from one to nine days before a letter or a postal-card deposited on one side of the river is delivered on the other side. That's what we call lightning mail. Let the Post-Office stop the noise, and let them commence business—like charity—at home.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

THE WIRE DEPARTMENT.

ORIGAGO, Sept. 17.—Allow me space in your paper to ask why so much "drunkenness" is allowed in the Pire Department. I do not wish to criticise and condemn the Fire Department, but, living very near an engine-house, I have frequently seen from two to three of the firements of drunk they were not able to walk by them-

EPIS00

The Conver

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Constitution

Why He

THE C

The rew members who remained in the Cathedral to finish the

and were called to

On motion of Jut three, consisting of 1 McMurdy, was appoint the list of Trustees.

ing named gentiens
Trustees: The Ret
Sheldon, the Rev. J.
George Gardner.
On motion \$150 was
services for the Boar

The Rev. H. G. Pe

The Rev. Dr. Pe

Constitution to appro-1. That amending So the following clause: Provided, also, that construed as to forbi-rison the privileges of this Diocese or of the ( 2. That amending 8

Adopted.
The following Tr
Jubilee College for
Reva. G. T. Alien
Mr. Joseph Mayo.

Committee: solved, That the Co

of defining more special tificate of lay delegates in good standing. Resolved, That the for the Committee on Les-tee to take the matters I ation, and report thereo

tee to take the matters at tim, and report thereo ... In support of the said he had been int members in convention municants for twelve was a member of I woted at the Easter mind's eye a parish trolled by supporters. He had no objection people such be requisiveen the church and of the parishes of the by disloval votes, we dector for three year cumstances, they wo listion Committee inquisite the control of this. He would be of Ohio had done so members of conventing that they assented tution of the church. The resolutions we lation Committee contector the purposes.

WHEREAS, Such pro-plishment in consequent and other causes; there Reserved. That a count four presbyters and thre-committee, to whom the Discuss shall be intrus, may constitutionally ac-cations of the Church, the time and plans and me chistence as shall seem the interests of the Dio The resolutions we ML. Grange the Rev.

The resolutions we like Gregg, the Bey.

4. Gilbert, and Messt Harlow, and L. B. O mittee on the serection has biocess of Hillinois and the Biocess of Hillinois and the Diocess of Hillinois and the Harlow of Address relating to the portion of address relating to the printed in the large printed in the

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other parts to parts or to the mile, oulty of working up the details has hanced by the fact that few transport panies keep their books so as to be furnish anything but the aggregate quotten handled, and it was therefore

sive of cottons to Marysville Southern consumers of Marysville

Total

Less chipments from st. Louis to Louerile
counted at both places.
Carbondale to St. Louis, counted at both place
Caire to St. Louis, counted at both place
St. Louis to Cincinnath by river.
St. Louis to Memphis by river.

etc., and interior.

saving direct ovariand movement and
where counted.

We have made special inquiry relate
em of shipments to mills adjacent to item of shipments to mills adjacent to t etc., which is set down above as 10.4 and have traced the actual shipments as

neglected.

The following shows the produce by States:

Louisians, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

Alabaria.

THE SOLDIERS' HOME The Distinguished Men Compaint its Board of Managers flow at Mil

Mankee.

Spaced Directly to The Chicago Prime.

Minwauters. Sept. 17.—The Board of Hamo of the Soldiers' Home mat here to day. I Board consists of Chief-Justice Waits. Gm. I ler, Gen. Martindale, Gov. Smrth. Judga in Gen. Cavender. Gen. Nagley, Dr. Welcott. Mr. Gunckel, all being present everyt the Irdent. They were received at the Home by Ghineks, commanding. At 3 in the affect they were attended by Capt. Low. In. Sies and the Rev. G. W. Barber, and conducted the buildings and grounds, which were securationed. Appropriations are understood have been made at the seasion to-mghi of as \$200,000 for the use of the four branches eral works of improvement, recommand. Gen. Hincks, were sanctioned.

INDIANA METHODISTS

Ex-Senster M. B. Lowry, of

Distinguished Men Con loard of Managers New

EPISCOPALIANISM.

The Convention Concludes Its Labors-Division of the Diocese.

institutional Amendments-Keeping Out Non-Communicants.

teresting Particulars Concerning Bishop-Elect McLaren.

Why He Left the Presbyterian Church-Proceedings of the Presbytery.

A High Churchman, and a Friend of De Koven.

THE CONVENTION.

concluding its Labors.

The rew members of the Episcopal Convention to remained in the city met yesterday at the pathedral to finish the business of that body, and were called to order by President Chase at

10 cclock a. m.
On motion of Judge Otis a committee of three consisting of Messrs. Otis, Treat, and Dr. Melfurdy, was appointed by the Chart, three consisting of Messra. Otis, Treat, and Dr. McMurdy, was appointed by the Chair to revise the list of Trustees. They reported the following asmed gentlemen, who were accepted as Trustees: The Rev. Dr. Sullivan, Mr. E. H. don, the Rev. J. M. Morrison, Jr., and Mr.

Saidon, the Rev. J. M. Morrison, Jr., and Mr. George Gardner.
On motion \$150 was appropriated for clerical strices for the Board of Equalization.
On Mourdy, from the Committee, reported the following nc minations for the Committee on Liudization for the ensuing year: W. J. Barray, D. W. Page, John H. S. Quick, H. T. Chase, C. B. Larrabee, and, on bailot, the gentlementary and present green leseted. are appointed inspectors of elections for seasn Board of Equalization, otion, the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the Rev. Mr. and the Rev. Dr. Cushman, were ap-

the EXECUTIVE BOARD OF MISSIONS,
They nominated, on behalf of the clergy, the
Ber. Drs. Cushman and Corbyn, ond the Rev. J.
M. Morrison, Jr., and, on behalf of the laity,
Tearr. R. P. Johnston, S. W. Etter, and H. H.
Sindee, who were elected.

Resiref, That the following amendments of the Constitution be approved by this Convention:

1. That amending Sec. 3, Art. V., by the addition of he following clause:

Troylied, also, that nothing in this article shall be so postraid as to forbid the Convention to grant by since the privileges of membership to any officers of his Diocese or of the Cathedral.

2. That amending Sec. 2, Art. XV., by the omission of the last clause, beginning with the following words:

Provided that in all cases of the election of a Bishon.

Adopted.
The following Trustees were appointed for Jubile College for the ensuing year: The Bers G. T. Allen and C. W. Leflingwell and Mr. Joseph Mayo. r. Joseph Mayo. If: S. Corning Judd moved that Rule 15 be so mended that the names of movers, of resolu-ons should be entered upon the journal. Car-

of the General Convention immediately proceeding the session of the General Convention; also, as to the propricty of defining more specifically the meaning in the certificate of lay delegates of the clause "a communicant in good standing."

\*\*Restored, That the foregoing resolution be referred to the Committee on Legislation as a Special Committee to take the matters therein indicated into consideration, and report thereon to the next convention.

In support of the resolutions, Dr. McMurdy middle had been informed there had been lay members in conventions who had not been commissions for twelve years. In this city there was a member of Prof. Swing's church who foted at the Easter election. He had in his middle age a parish that came near being controlled by supporters of Dr. Collyer's Church. He had no objection to Dr. Collyer's Church. He had no objection to Dr. Collyer's church. One of the session says that he, in effect, preached baptismalors such be required to make their choice between the church and some other church. One of the parishes of this Diocese was controlled by disloval votes, woich had kept it out of a Rector for three years. But for opportune circumstances, they would have been another Charer. and there would have been another there years. But for opportune circumstances, they would have called a Reform lector, and there would have been another there years. But for opportune circumstances, they would have been another there years ago,—require lay terminate to a degree beyond what is held by the Prestor, and there would have been another there was no remedy for this. He would have this Diocese do as that of Ohio had done some years ago,—require lay the properties of the church.

The Rev George Worthington, Rector of St. John's, associated which had the church as a special committee to a degree beyond what is held by the Prestored to a degree beyond what is held by the Prestored to a degree beyond what is held by the Prestored to a degree beyond what is held by the Prestored to a degree beyond w

an such plans and modifications of plans already in missences shall seem to them most expedient for the interests of the Diocese.

The resolutions were adopted, and the Rev. L. Gregg, the Bev. W. B. Corbyn, the Rev. E. Silbert, and Meesra. L. Burrows, George H. Bailow, and L. B. Otis were appointed a committee on the execution of a new Diocese within the Diocese of Hilmois.

AN OLD STORY.

At. S. Corning Judd. Chancellor of the Diocese offered the following:

AN OLD STORY.

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AN OLD STORY.

At. S. Corning Judd. Chancellor of the Diocese offered the following:

Associated the following:

Associated the following:

Associated the History's fourteenth annual sides relating to the legislation of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention, Judd.

Resided, That the report of the Convention; and, Resided, That the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Convention of the State in 1860-1 brinted in the Journal of 1865, page 35, hand harshy is appropriated to Secure the accessary than the state in the Journal of the Secure in Secure in Secure in the Accessary than the State in 1860-1 brinted in in 1860-1 brint

by by ballot.

Dr. Chase supported the resolution in a brief that in which he arged that the teaving of a number to cant his own ballot would tend do away with the partisah feeting that some area between the clergy as a body and a latty as a body.

The Rev. H. G. Perry, Rector of All Saints' steel, download advenues the adoption of the

the death of the late Rev. W. W. DeWolf, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Dixon.

of St. Luke's Church, Dixon.

The Treasurer of the Lay Relief Association submitted the following:

The Treasurer of the Lay Relief Association submitted the following:

The Treasurer of the Lay wan's Relief Society begs have to report that during the past year but little has been done, owing 1 the fallure of the Secretary appointed at the last Convention to set in that capacity. The number of members added since last Convention is 1, present number of members, 50.

The amount received and on hand from membership fees is \$17; paid in since last Convention, \$5; amount in Treasurer, \$62; amount pleaged to be paid upon the death of a clergyman, \$112.

In consequence of the want of a Secretary to act in the matter, no notice has been given calling for the payment of the smouth pleaged. As is now necessary, owing to the death of the Rev. W. W. DeWolf, it is desirable that a Secretary be chosen who will act in this matter, and it is believed that an increase may be had to the found of the society for the opening view of the members of the Church in this Diocese.

The following officers were elected for the Laymon's Relief Society for the opening year; James K. Edsail, President; George H. Harlow, Vice-President; Henry C. Whitley, Secretary: Samusi, Wilkinson, Treasurer.

Dr. Benedict offered a resolution requesting the Bishops in charge to have the installation of the Bishops elect held at the Cathedral in this city. Carried.

the Bishop-elect held at the Cathedral in this city. Carried.

THE CUSTOMANY RESOLUTION providing for the printing of the journal was then adopted, and the usual vote of thanks was returned to the officers of the Convention and the Committee of Arrangements, which completed the business of the Convention.

Before adjourning the Convention the President, the Rev. Samuel Chase, D. D., expressed his gratification at the harmony which had characterized the proceedings, and the spirit of unity manifest, and especially his estisfaction at the disposition shown to the election of the Bishop to sink personal preferences for the welfare of the Church. He expressed his cordial indorsement of the Bishop-elect, and, in conclusion, trusted the Diocese would now case to be a target for the world, and even for its children in its midet, and would become as a beacon set on a hill in all things to the glory of God. After prayer the Convention adjourned sine die.

It is due to the Rev. T. N. Benedict to state that, by error of the reporter in yesserday's Thisung, the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Reynolds as to the significance of the election of Dr. McLaren were attributed to Dr. Benedict.

THE BISHOP. The feeling excited by the election of the new Subspect of Illinois, and the desire to know his views on theological subjects, will render the following from the Detroit Post of special in-

tonowing from the Detroit Poss of special in-terest;

The Rev, William E. McLeren, D. D., is a native of Genera, N. Y., where he was born in 1831. He came of good Presbyterian stock, his father, two of his uncles, and, we believe, three cousins, having risen to distinction as Presbyterian ministers. He was gradu-ated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, in 1851, and subsequently held a position as reporter and assistant editor of the Cleveland Plaindeuler, where he worked in the same room with the far-famed Artenus Ward. He visited Lake Superior in the interests of his paper, was employed as a successful stengeraphic reporter at publical meetings during the Presidential campaign of 1856, and acquired experience as a clear and ready writer, which was not lost when he turned his atten-tion from the collecting of news to the composition of sermons.

writer, which was not lost when he turned his sitention from the collecting of news to the composition of sermons.

MISSIONARY AND PASTORAL WORK.

Soon after his graduation from the Allegheny Theological Seminary, in 186d, he want as a missionary to Begeta, South America, under the augices of the Presbyterian Based of Foreign Missions, at that time an Old School Fresbyterian organization. He labored there with success for hearly three years, when he received a call to the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church at Peoria, III., over which he was duly ordained as pastor. He wis called to the pastorate of the Westminister Church, Detroit in June, 1867. Being a man of fine social qualities, of hiso scholarly sitainments, and an effective public speaker, he soon drew around him a circle of warm admirers, both in and outside of the particular society over which he was called to praside.

In some respects, however, his pastorate was not emirrely satisfactory. It is sisted by one of the leading members of the church that he performed very little pastoral work outside of the public, and that neither his presence nor his advice contributed often to the success of the Sabbath-school. Then, too, his sermons, showed, in some instances, a decided departure from the accepted doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and certain liturgical or Ritualistic tendencies occasionally manifested themselves. But as late as 1870 he was considered a good enough Presbyterian to receive an offer of the assistant additorship of the Interior, the organ of the denomination in the West, and his expressed reason for declining the position was not any want of sympathy with the Ideas which were expected to control the paper, but a distordination to accept any but the first position on its force.

In 1871, st a time when he talked some of resigning his pastorate here, he expressed a decided admiration for the form of service used in St. Peter's, Rochester, a Ritualistic Presbyterian Church, where he preached one Sunday. He had before this expres

to a fellow ciergyman that a flury might be prepared for the denomination, not with the idea of
having it formally accepted or recommended by the
General Assembly, but in the hope that many of the
churches would voluntarily adopt it.

Among the notable innovations which, in the light
of subsequent events, is pointed to as a proof that he
had leanings toward Ritualism even then, was his
practice of having the elders of the church stand up
in front of the pulpit whenever an infant was inspizeed, as a token of their official recognition of the infant's admission into the church. This practice,
which one of the elders somewhat irreverently styled
the dress parade of the session, was repugnant to the
officers of the church, and was at last dropped. Its
adoption seems to have been about the beginning of

Mr. McLaren does not now affiliate with the carrenne Ritualists, or De Koven wing of the church; he said:

"Mr. McLaren is a High Churchman, and that is all you can say about it."

At a meeting held in Westminster Church Feb. 6, 1872, Mr. McLaren presented his formal request to the congregation to join with him in asking the Presbytery to dissolve his pastoral relations. A large audience assembled to learn the reasons which led him to make the request, but in this they were dissppointed. The pastor was earnest and sloquent as usual, but singularly non-committal. He said:

"As to the reasons which compail me to take this step, I have but few words to say. Were it not that incorrect impressions have gained some currency, I abould not feel it necessary to remark that this step is not due to the failure of recent proposals to move the church to another part of the city; since my determination to retire from this pastorsic was reached before it was known the proposed change would prove a failure. Noither of lask this relation to be disolved simply to be relieved of the position. If such had been my design I could readily have accepted propositions to settle elsewhere in the Presbylerian Church—propositions and during the past year. I desire you to feel in all its simple force the fact that I have taken this step under the compulsion of convictions which after months and years of study,—not unattended with much prayer,—have formed themselves upon my mind, and the compulsion is so strong that in spite of many efforts to resist it, I ind myself necessitated to accept the conclusion with all its pains and penalties, and how severe they are none but those whe experience them may know. What is this change of views, then? you will ask. Now, my friends, I find myself cunfronted by the very difficulty which has rendered it embarrassing for me to continue to be your pastor, and latterly to look forward to any other pastorate in the same denomination. That difficulty Bes in the fact that I am bound by my ordination vow not to

Church into anything and everything that may suit his fancy or notion.

On motion of Dr. Atterbury, the Presbytery unanimously concurring, Mr. McLaren is granted leave to make any statement he may deem proper.

Mr. McLaren—I am very much colleged for the courtesy of the Presbytery, but really I have nothing to say now.

I stated awhite ago that I expected to labor for Jesus Christ. I am not able to say positively how I shall labor for Him. I am not prepared definitely to state to this Presbytery, because I have not received light on that point sufficient for myself, whitever public statements and whatever public impressions there may be. I am not prepared to say to this Presbytery anything with regard to the future, except this, that I feel that precisely the same reason that incapacitates me for remaining at the Westminster Church incapacitates me for ministerial work in the Presbyterian Church anywhere. Further than that I have nothing to say.

His petition was granted, and the separation occurred, a separation which was a great grief to his parents and other frends, and a matter of much comment by his congregation.

A PROPHECY.

congregation.

A PROPHECY.

It was just about this time that a leading member of one of this churches of which he had been pastor, in commenting upon the change, predicted that within five years Mr. McLaren would be either a Bishop, a Roman Catholic, or back in the Presbyterian Church. He has been generally regarded latterly as a High-Churchman, and is on intimate and confidential relations with Dr. De Koven.

The Detroit Tribune has the following on the change in Bishop McLaren's views:

The change in Mr. McLaren's religious views was of slow growth, extending back probably over nearly the entire period of his ministry, During all this time his inquiries and studies, operating upon a mind of a peculiarly serious and conservative nature, had gradually drawn him away from the simple and severe faith in which he was nurtured to one more abounding in symbolism and the outward expressions of religious devotion and belief. While at Peoris, he had urged the adoption of a liturgy for the use of his church, but the proposal encountered so much opposition that it was abandoned, in this city, his frieuds were made constantly sware, in private conversation, of the steady advance of a change in his views, which at last culminated in his retiring from the Presbyterian and entering the Episcopal Church as more congenial with his altered convictions and feelings. From our knowledge of what his opinions were we should say that, among the parties that divide the Episcopial Church, Mr. McLaren must be classed as among the formost of the former. He in no sense whatever belongs to the latter—so that, in so far as these differences entered at all into the contest resulting in his election, at they have carried the day.

The Detroit Free Press has the following

confiagration."

THE NEW EISHOP.

The Cincinnati Enquirer speaks as follows of the Bishop-elect:

The great quarrel over the election of an Episcopal Bishop for Illinois is ended by the choice of Dr. Mc-Laren, of Cleveland, Dr. De Koven having withdrawn his name before the bishop-elect has been varied—political speaker, Democratic editor, Presbyterian minister, South American missionary, and finally Episcopal Rector. With the warmest admiration for Dr. Mc-Laren's high character and willty, we are impelled to ask if it be not true that the great condicts in the Episcopal Church, in the past ten years, have come from the election as Bishops of clergymen whose theology was acquired in other denominations.

ENCURRIGEMENT FOR PRESBYTERIANS.

Te the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune : Chicago, Sept. 17.—Will not the election of a Bishop who has been a minister in the Episcopal Church for three years and for many years pre-vious a minister in the Presbyterian Church tend to bring many Presbyterians into the for-mer, in the hope of being made Bishop at some later day when all of the life-long Episcopalians have become either too High or too Low Church?

MARINE NEWS. PORT OF CHICAGO, SEPT. 17.

Anrived—Schr Tricoler, Holland, lumber; schr C. Hibbard, Ludington, lumber; brig Pamlico, Queenstown, soda sah; schr H. Fisher, Worke Lake, lumber; schr D. Lyons, Oswego, salt; bark Favorite, Buffalo, coal; schr F. L. Danforth, Erie, coal; schr Boberi B. King, Saugatuck, wood; schr D. Vance, Buffalo, coal; schr F. L. Danforth, Erie, coal; schr Boberi B. King, Saugatuck, wood; schr D. Vance, Buffalo, coal; schr F. L. Four Brothers, Wanistee, lumber; schr E. Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; schr Beciprocity, Muskegon, lumber; schr E. Costes, Maskegon, lumber; beite G. D. Russell, Buffalo, coal; schr Hobert Howlett, Hamilin, lumber; schr G. Ellen, Muskegon, lumber; bark Lafranire, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Fillmore, Oconto, lumber; schr G. Harris, Casco Fier, lumber; bark Golden West, Cleveland, coal; schr Black Hawk, Jacksonport, wood; schr William Sturgess, Manistee, lumber; schr Ell Ellenwood, White Lake, lumber; schr D. Stewart, Buffalo, coal; schr E. J. MoVes, Manistee, lumber; schr Arendel, Manistee, lumber; schr Arendel, Manistee, lumber; schw William Packard, Paul's Pier, wood; Manistee, lumber; bark J. G. Masten, Buffalo, coal; schr Arendel, Manistee, lumber: seow William Packard, Paul's Pier, wood; schr Nigaras, Buffalo, coal; schr J. C. Finney, Oswego, coal; schr Negausee, Cleveland, coal; schr G. G. Barnes, Buffalo, coal; schr Bolivia, Charlotte, coal; schr Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. Glevaland, coal; schr B. F. Wade,

C. C. Barmas, Buffalo, coal; schr Bolivia, Charlotte, coal; schr Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. H. Foster, Cleveland, coal; schr Bolivia, Charlotte, coal; schr Melvina, Muskegon, lumber; schr S. H. P. Mode, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. P. Locke, Buffalo, coal; schr Lucerne, Buffalo, coal; schr Cella, Fish Creek, fish; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mont Blane, Cleveland, coal; schr Cella, Fish Creek, fish; schr J. W. Brown, Muskegon, lumber; schr Mont Blane, Cleveland, coal; schr G. C. Trowbridge, Muskegon, lumber; schr C. J. Boeder, Muskegon, lumber; schr L. Wells, Buffalo, coal; schr G. W. Adama, Buffalo, coal; schr G. W. Adama, Buffalo, coal; schr G. R. Mins, Buffalo, coal; schr G. L. Woodruff, Buffalo, coal; schr Gunt, Buffalo, coal; schr C. L. Woodruff, Buffalo, coal; schr Jundila, Buffalo, coal; schr Porter, Buffalo, coal; schr W. Crosthwatte, Buffalo, coal; schr Undila, Buffalo, coal; schr Forter, Buffalo, coal; schr Undila, Buffalo, coal; schr Forter, Buffalo, coal; schr J. W. Crosthwatte, Buffalo, coal; schr Parana, Buffalo, coal; schr Scotla, Buffalo, coal; bark Parana, Buffalo, coal; schr Scotla, Buffalo, coal; schr Z. Stockbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr Kingfisher, Buffalo, coal; schr Scotla, Buffalo, coal; schr E. Stockbridge, Manistee, lumber; schr L. Doll, Muskegon, lumber; schr J. W. Doane, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Williams, Charlotte, coal; schr Forter, Sandusky, coal; schr A. Mosher, Cheboygan, lumber; schr Huswego, Coal; schr M. Williams, Charlotte, coal; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, lumber; schr J. W. Doane, Schr Fort, 100 tons hay; schr Buffalo, coal; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, lumber; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, lumber; schr Fleetwing, Grand Traverse, bark; schr Acorn, Buffalo, coal; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, lumber; schr J. Swego, coal; schr G. S. Hazard Buffalo, coal; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, Schr F. Grand, Coal; schr M. Thompson, Münkegon, Schr S. Parks, Schr Acorn, Buffalo, coal; schr J. Swego, coal; schr G. S. Hazard Buffalo, 200; swego, coal; schr G. Occasion, Manistee,

LAKE FREIGHTS.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO.

Preights were in moderate demand at 2½c for corn to Buffalo, and 5½c was paid for wheat, and 5c for corn to Kingston. Wheat was taken to Black Bock at 5c. Charters—To Buffalo, prop Commodore, corn and wheat; to Erie, prop Alaska, corn and wheat; to Black Bock, schr Davidson, wheat at 5c; to Kingston, schr Harbana, wheat at 5c; to Randschr, Mathewa, corn at 5c; to Sarnia, prop Pridgeou, corn. Capacity, 22,000 bu wheat, and 115,000 bu corn.

BUFFALO.

The following charters were reported on the 15th:
Bark Erastus Corning and schrs Marengo, H. C. Richards, and Guido Pfister, all coal, Burfalo so Chicago at 75e per ton, free; schr Francis Barriman, bulk sait, Buffalo to Chicago at 90e per ton; schrs F. W. Gifford and J. S. Richards, coal, Eric to Chicago at 90e per ton; schr L. Seston, coal, Buffalo to Detroit, 25e per ton; schr La Seston, coal, Buffalo to Chicago at 90e per ton; schr La Seston, coal, Buffalo to Chicago at 90e per ton; schr La Seston, coal, Buffalo to Cleveland, 21e per ton.

LAKE MICHIGAN.

CHICAGO.

The fierce northeaster which prevailed all day yeaterday and the sight previous brought to this harbor an immense fleet of vessels. Nearly forty coal-laden vessels came in during the day, and several are still outside at anchor, waiting for tags. A large lumber fleet has also arrived....Mr. Charles Brown, of the schr Black Hawk, which arrived yesterday, was severely injured at Jacksouport, Mich. by a piece of wood striking his leg celow the knee. Mr. Brown resides at Racine.... The prop. Starucca collided with the schr Bertie Calkina near Lake street bridge yesterday. The Calkins lost her jibboom.... There was quite a bad jam at the upper railroad bridge yesterday, which prevented vessels and tung from going above that point until avening. The cause of the jam was, the schr Cobb was lying across the river loaded, and diseas was no Harbor Master around to get her out of the way. There have lately been an many jams and arcidemia at that point, all because the Hartor Master has neglected his duty, that it is shout time to have some one appointed who can be found at his post when needed ... The tug Burton broke her wheel yesterday, and "Facor Joe" will have to by up for a few days... The tug Martin Green has gone into dry-dock for an overhaulting. She has been entered to the other part of the part of the part of the part of the post when needed ... The tug Burton broke her wheel yesterday, and "Facor Joe" will have to be jun part of the ways... The tug Burton broke her wheel yesterday, and "Facor Joe" will have to be june of the dock for an overhaulting. She has been entered the second of the part of The Presbytery met in the First Presbyterian Church.

The Indian Market Church that his paster of the light in the second relations be severed. He was again pressed for his reasons, but declined so state them. That discussion was reported stenographically, but has never been published. We give a short extract as a part of the history of the time:

Father Clayton—The law is very explicit, and onthing can be done at this meeting, according to the book, but just to act upon the ording to the book, but just to act upon the relations. We cannot properly hear excusses for him. This ought to be attended to it another meeting. We cannot dismiss him from the Presbytery. He is still many Jams and secidents at that point, and though and the presbytery, though not the pastor of that church, and Thops before we do dismiss him we shall know something of the light that he has received. It may be preditable to us all. Let it shims.

We vant to know whether it is such a light as would be proported to use of the church, and Thops before we do dismiss him we had a presbyterian Church, in the proposed on the harbor work at Racine all summer.

We vant to know whether it is such a light as would be proposed to be all the talent he possesses. We are all ready to concept that has a good and presbyterian Church, it has be comed and the proposition of the church and the possesses. We are all ready to concept that has a good amount of talent, and say are sorry to lost it; but if he has a light has be cumpor making it to such an extent that it could not be sorted from the proposition of the county making the basis of the light has be cumpor making the basis of the light has be cumpor making the latent and the possesses. We are all ready to concept the light has a good amount of talent, and say a surposed to say in the latent a

nox will have their expenses paid if they send word by telegraphi to Mr. William H. Sullivan, of Defroit.... A harsy number of people yesterday visited the Familian Co, which arrived from Europe Thursday night. In the afternoon she was boarded by about a dozen in the afternoon she was boarded by about a dozen in the afternoon she was boarded by about a dozen in the afternoon she was boarded by about a dozen in the afternoon she was boarded by about a dozen in the salient captain with a shillelab, which he had brought slowly the control of the custom of the third of the captain had on board, and thus area him the expense of paying duty on the same. The cargo is still under seal, awriting the disposition of the Custom-House authorities. She is almost entirely unfitted for lake navigation with her present outfit, and it is the intention of Mr. Prindriville to send her to Europe again with another cargo of grain as soon as she is unfoated... An account of this effects of yesterday's gale will be found in the local columns.

Ashanked to show a stanked to Show the cargo River. The stench arising from the filty stagnant slush is not only infurious to the health of the salions, but the water is really injuring and discoloring the versels to such an extent that when they get to some other port they are schullly salamed to show themselves, as will be seen by the following from the Buffslo. Gourier: "The prop James Fisk, Jr., arrived in port from Chicago yesterday, and for some hours was ashamed to go by the creek, rather preferring to keep shady in the Blackwell, When she did start for the "horn" the cause of her embarrassment became apparent. If there ever was a cirty and cepuliary looking craft it was the Fisk. In fact, as she passed Cantral Wharf the gas was tighted in the offices for clerks to see by, and there was every indication of an eclipse. It seems that the propeller had gone to the Chicago Gan-Works for coal, and aitnough she remained in the vicinity but a few hours, the water, air, and everything else was so GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Sept. 17.—The stea

Amazon arrived here this evening from Milwaukee, reporting extremely heavy weather on the lake to-day. She lost her gaff topsail. The schr Maj. Ferry arrived in tow of the Gen. Paine vesterday evening from Chicago. She is now in dry-dock for extensive repairs. LAKE ERIE.

ERIE.

Special Disputch to The Chicago Pribuse
ERIE, Pa., Sept. 17.—Departures—For
prop Philadelphia : sehr J. S. Richards,
Satemans—1,050 tons of cost.

VESSEL NEWS FROM PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Pribuna.

Pour Huron, Mich., Sopi, 17.—Passed Dows—
Prop Escapaba. The following vessels were forced
each by the storm or compelled to lay over on their

arrival:

Passen Up—Props Benton, Sanilse, Asia, Fourtain City, Mariner, City of Lawrance, May Flower, Superfor and consort, Glasgow and barges; schrs Saveland, William Ogranby, St. Lawrence, Corlez, Eagle Wing, James Wade, Col. Hathaway, David A. Wells, Zack Chandler, William Young, Thomas Howland, Saginaw, The schr Sweden, tumber laden, is salore on Point an Pelce Island. Assistance has been sent there from

au Pelee Island. Assistance has been sent there from Detroit.

Many vessels bound down have sought shelter at Tawas, fearing to cross Saginaw Bay.

Tawas, fearing to cross Saginaw Bay.

Four Hunon, Mich., Sept. 17.—Bown—Schris Escanda, Maria Martin, Duncan Gitv, Negaunes.

Ur—Props Cubs, Japan; schr Samuel L. Walker.

Wisto—Northwest, fight; westher clearing.

Schr. H. W. Sage, in propeller Ballentine's tow, parted het tow-line and grounded while crossing the St. Clair flats to-day.

The ting Vulcan crowded an unknown schooner ashore while crossing the flats with raft to-day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oapt. Moore, of the schr Ardent, has libeled the try F. C. Maxon, of Milwaukes, for \$246, the amount of damage sustained by his vessel when run down by the try recently in the bay..., The barge Yankee, which had not been heard from for sewral days, and for which some apprehensions were intertained, is aside in Buffalo... The wrecking-steamer Magnet has failed to get off the bark City of Buffalo, sahore at Sand Besch. She is now so low down that pontoons will be necessary to raise her... The str. J. J. Hill, bound from Oswego to Youngstown with 100 tons of cost and 40 bris sait, w. s driven ashore at Big Bodus Bluffs Friday morning last. She was afterwards lightered and released by the steam-barge S. S. Ellsworth, of Oswego... David Freston, the angineer of the prop Equinox, lived in Ciaveland, where his wife and children are. He was born at leads, Eng., and was 55 years of age. He was a most scellent man in every respect and highly regarded by all who knew him... Says the Buffalo Express of Thursday: "Repr St. Andrews, Capt. Burzard, cane into port yesterday. The Capitain reports meeting the prop Montana and barges just through the sraits at the head of Lake Michigan, and prop Equinoxible side of the straits, the two propellers being 50 to 75 miles apart. The Andrews took the storm on Like Huron, and Capt. Buzzard says it was terrible. Upder almost bare poles, the vessel was driven through the water with great force, und the sease boarding ere continu-

and Capi, Buzzard says it was terrible. Under almost bere poies, the vessel was driven through the water with great force, and the seas boarding er continually, and the seas need of the seas boarding er continually, and the seamen doing duty knee-deep in water."

THE BLOW AT MILWAUKEE.

It commenced to blow a gale from the netheast esrly in the afternoon yesterday, and had notsubsided at mightfall. Quite a sea ran into the bay, though nothing as compared with the blow of last week, and no disasters have yet occurred. The sehre Foly M. Rogers, Blazing Star, E. R. Williams, Riversid, Lascelle, and O. M. Bond, all grain laden, which closed in the morning, and the bark Red White and Bhu, also grain laden, came to anchor in the bay with one of her jibs gone.

AMUSEMENTS. LAKESIDE ENTERTALNMENTS.

Y. M. C. A. IN FARWELL BALL.

THE MOST ATTRACTIVE COURSE EVER OFFER. ED IN CHICAGO. Theodore Thomas Concert. George Vandenhoff Reading. Mendelssohn Quintette Concert, Richings-Bernard Concert. Scott-Siddons Reading. Camilla Urso Concert.

The cheapest course ever offered in Chicago, Course Ticket, including reserved seat, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents. Dates and pisces for sale of Course Tickets will be announced in a few days. EOOLEY'S THEATRE.

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To the attainments of Prof. Morse as a scientist, naturalist, and matructor, it is hardly necessary to allude. His brilliant success in the lecture-deld, and his achievements in scientific research, have already given him a national reputation, while his work as the class-room, and as Professor in Bowdoin College, places him in the highest rank of progressive educators.

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THE ATLANTIC

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sink, New Jersey.

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11

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

Annual Report of the Presi-

GENERAL NEWS.

The Rev. Mr. Forhan was never connected with St. Bridget's Church, as was stated yester-day, but with the Church of the Nativity.

day, but with the Church of the Nativity.

The lundtic named J. G. Lawrence, who escaped a few days ago from the County Insane
Asylum, was recaptured yesterday at Jesterson.

About noon yesterday a boy named John
O'Neil, 13 years of age, broke his leg while playing on the slevator at the North Chicago Bolling.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 48 deg.; 10 a.m., 52;

The number of false alarms from the Deering treet district has awakened Sergt. Hood to a sense of his duty. He announces that he is close on the track of the person who turned in the false alarm from Box 83 at about 8 o'clock

About 4:30 yesterday afternoon a woman about 35 years of age, baying with her a boy about 12 years old, met the Japtain of the propeller Empire State, lying in the Illinois Central Company's slip, and asked him if he would take her to Buffalo. The Captain replied that he could not do as she asked, whereupon the woman coolly walked off the boat and took a header off the dock into the river. Officer Flanuery and some of the crew of the propeller managed to fish her out, and she was taken to the station, where she gave the name of Ellen Ross, and said that she had been in the city only a few days. She had been trying to get to Coldwater, N. Y., and, not specceeding, had tried to take her life in despair.

An afternoon paper published a sensational report yesterday, in which it was stated that a woman who had obtained a permit for admission to the lying-in ward of the County Hospital was turned away from the institution, and walked the streets until she gave birth to a still-born child. The facts, however, as stated to a Tribune reporter by Warden McLaughlin, relieve the Hospital authorities from any blame in the matter. The Warden states that the woman presented herself at the Hospital Thursday afternoon with a regular permit from the County Agent. The ward was full, and Warden McLaughlin saked her if she had any friends to whom she could go to stay for two or three days. She replied that she had no friends living here, but had monsy to pay her board. She further said that she did not expect to be confined until next month, and with that she went away, leaving her trunk at the Hospital until she should return. Had the real state of the case been suspected by the Warden, some provision would have hear made for her case. THE FACTS IN THE CASE. pected by the Warden, some provision would have been made for her care.

OPENING THE ART CALLERY SUNDAY. ON TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The following letter, which was laid before the Executive Committee of the Exposition yes-

the Executive Committee of the Exposition yesterday, explains itself:

John P. Reynolds, Eeq.—Dan Str.: The statement of the reasons of the Executive Committee of the Exposition for not opening the Art-Gallery on Sunday reduces them all to one,—expense. The undersigned, who form the Executive Committee of the Sunday Lecture Society, wish to make the following proposition, through you, to the Exposition Committee:

We will take charge of the Art-Gallery on the next three Sunday afternoons; will construct the necessary melosures between the main entrance and he gallery door to prevent any one's visiting any other part of the building; will provide any number of policemen and guards that the Executive Committee of the Exposition may require (provided this number does not exceed twenty-five); will charge an admission fee of 10 cents; will keep the gallery open only between 2 and 5 p. m., so that church services will not be interfered with; will not sell enough tickets to overcrowd the rooms: so that church services will not be interfered with; will not sell enough tickets to overcrowd the rooms; will meet any deficit, if there is any, in the expenses; and will pay one-half of the net receipts to the Treasurer of the Exposition, and one-half into the treasury of the Sunday Lecture Society. We will charge nothing for our own services.

he Sunday Lecture Society. We will charge nothfor our own services.
his note will be sent to the press for publication.
I the hope that the Art Gallery, which is built on
und belonging to the people, may be opened to the
ple on the one day of leisure, we are, my dear sir,
HENRY D. LLOTD,
T. B. VAN WYCE,
WILLIAM MACOONALD,
JOHN F. TIEGAY,
ALPRED B. MASON.

Owing to the fact that the Executive Commit-ce was not able to transact business for lack f a quorum, the communication was not con-idered yesterday.

THE COUNTY AGENT'S OFFICE.

An evening paper yesterday contained an ricle severely reflecting on County-Agent article severely reflecting on County-Agent Dieden for his refusal to receive from the police an aged woman who had been found by o ascertain the other side of the story a re-porter called on Mr. Dieden yesterday afternoon

Receive all that Prof. Tice was right when he prophesied unusual atmospheric convulsions for this season. Though he was wrong as to dates, still the convulsions have occurred and are yet occurring. The storms that have already occurred this season surpass in severity those of any previous one within the memory of that often quoted individual, the oldest inhabitant, and still the time for the regular equinoctial storms has not yet passed. Since the gales of this month have destroyed millions of property, what may not be expected of the storms that usually occur during the months of October and November? Only a little over a week ago a gale passed over Lake Michigan which is pronounced by old navigators the most severe a 2d destructive ever experienced. And while yet waiting for the smoke of this battle of the elements to clear away, that the field might be surveyed and the losses ascertained, another northeast gale comes up, adding to the havoc made by its predecessor.

The gale which came up Thursday noon from the northeast, although a rattler, was not as severe as last week's, and consequently the damage, as far as ascertained, is much less. The vessel-men, besides, were forewarned by Old Probs this time, while before they were not, and therefore most vessels were fully prepared for the blow.

consioned by the late storm was the sinking of the barge Harmony from the propeller Reitz's ow, of which notice was made in yesterday's arrows. The barge was driven by the wind gains the upper portion of the North Pier, rhich in rough weather is covered by the water, and can hardly be seen. This pier has already the statement of the North Pier, and can hardly be seen. This pier has already the same doubt the taken at once by the Government so build it up and complete is, as in its present

unfinished condition it is a menseing danger in sterms like that of Thursday night and the freater part of yesterday. The schooner Onondags ran against the same pier as week ago and was foundered, costing the life of her Captain. The Harmony drifted right on top of the Onondags, and began; to settle at once. The crew came near drowning, and only with great difficulty and the aid of ropes were their lives saved. During the night the barge went completely to pieces, and in the morning not a vestige of her was in sight. The lumber with which she was laden is floating around in all directions, and the pier is covered with it to a height of nearly 25 feet. The Harmony was owned by Rietz Brothers, of this city. There was no insurance on the vessel or the cargo. She was built in 1872 and was valued at \$10,000.

She was built in 1872 and was valued at \$10,000.

THE OTHERS.

The schr Isabella Sands ran against the same pier and shipped both her anchors, but was rescued by the tug Parker before she suffered much damage.

The Pamlio also came very near going into the pier, but fortunately the Captain saw it in time to turn her about and escape the danger.

The schooner Queen of the West arrived here in the afternoon minus her foresail. The schooner Recipeotity had her foresail split and rudder broken a little ways off this port, and was brought in by one of the Vesselo-were? Towing Company's tugs. The schooner Graham Brothers came in minus her topmast.

It was rumored during the day that two schooners were ashore off Grosse Point, but up to last evening nothing definite about them had been ascertained.

The wind continued to blow flercely from the northeast all day vesterday, but not with such violence as the night previous. A large fleet came in during the day, and a number of vessels are still at anchor outside.

OBITUARY.

The telegraph announces the sudden death of William M. Ross, one of the oldest merchants of this city, at his farm in Ashkum, Iroquois County. Mr. Ross left the city last Saturday evening, apparently in perfect health, on a short visit to his country place, and no tidings of any illness preceded those of his death, from which it is inferred that he died of heart-disease.

Mr. Ross came to Chicago in 1849, and has ever since been engaged in business here, and always in the dry-goods line. He has been at different times a member of the firms of Ross & Foster, William M. Ross & Co., and Ross & Gossage. He was by birth a Scotchman, and was aged 52 years at the time of his death.

His body will be brought to this city for interment, and the funeral will take place to-morrow from his brother's house, No. 1034 Michigan avenue, to Graceland. County. Mr. Ross left the city last Saturday

The Committee on Judiciary will meet at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Ald. Richardson's office in Ashland Block. The Board of Public Works, Mayor Colvin, and many of the Aldermen, and other officials, were absent yesterday on a "big bibulation" to the County Poor-House.

William Donnellan, the City-Hall engineer has repaired the engine used in the old Court-House for running the fans, and in a short time will have it ready to be replaced in the new

will have it ready to be replaced in the new structure, fully as good as new.

City Engineer Chesbrough, accompanied by one or two other interested parties, yesterday visited the vicinity of the Ogden ditch and the canal locks, for the purpose of designing some remedy for the complaints made by Judge Wilson regarding this nuisance. on regarding this huisance.

The Board of Public Works yesterday opened

fourteen bids for excavation on the Court-House square for the city's portion of the new Court-House. The highest bid was that of W. B. Howard for \$6,900, and the lowest that of McKinney & Doyle for \$3,600.

Perhaps the Mayor of St. Louis thinks he did something smart when he sent an indigent family on to this city with an introduction to Mayor Colvin. The family consists of two men, a mother and four children, all now in charge of the County Ageut. The men are suffering from ague and are reduced to extremest poverty.

Supt. Rehm and Marshal Duplap have placest the following men on the probationary list in the Police Department: Mathias Herman, William P. Williams, Mathias J. Grabner, Timothy O'Connor, William Shenett, Hugh Burus, Patrick M. O'Brien, Thomas Rooney, Fred Wiegel, William Sternevagle. None but Irish and Tantons need apply. and Teutons need apply.

Mayor Colvin and Commissioners Prindiville
Thompson, and Wahl, of the Board of Public

Thompson, and Wahl, of the Board of Public Works, are highly pleased with the samples of asphalt pavements which they saw on their recent visit to Collimbus and Cleveland. In the latter city they found its use chiefly confined to the repair of dilapidated wooden pavements. The asphalt is mixed with heated coarse gravel and appeared upon the wooden pavement to the denth spread upon the wooden pavement to the depth of 3 inches. It is then rolled with heavy steam rollers, and an inch thick coating of asphalt with

porter called on Mr. Dieden yesterday afternoon and asked if the allegations made were true. After exercity reading the article, Mr. Dieden and that he knew nothing of the matter what year, mand a had not seen the troman. He further explained that the shew nothing of the matter what year, mand a had not seen that the sambulance for the Foor-House came into the city only three times a week, on Tuedday, wednesdays, and Saturdays, and his custom than those days, to small the person to a lodging-house at No. 152 West Lake street, and keep them there until the ambulance made its next irp. This, he said, he should have done in this case if the woman had been brought to the officer who had altended the old woman yesterday morning. His name was Peters, or Feter, and in repix of questions he said that he aw the woman when also was present.

It was a present.

It was a present when the woman was the said that the frends of the woman was over 80 years of age, and partially childish and part times. For this reason, hough she was provided for at her sook, also would bring standard to the first times. For this reason, hough she was provided for at her sook, also would bring standard to the woman back on one of the would being subulance was to be there he would send her would send her tout. In addition, he said wised the man to take the woman back on one of the would bring subulance was to be there he would send her would not mention it to the officer.

Lake Yiew, with a son of hers, who took as good that he refused to take her in because, as he said, he had no place to put her; but he asserts the woman back on one of the would bring subulance was to be there he would send her would send her would send her would be cared for, but acknowledged that he refused to take her in because, as he said, he had no place to put her; but he woman to her son's house, because he bought that the propes place for her. The said that the remaid to the woman to her son's house, because he bought that the propes place for her. The said that the p

the Recorder's office would exist but in a comatose state.

The Tribune paid special attention to the job at the time it was being engineered, and more than once attributed it all to Jacob Rehm, and this has turned out to be so, as the sequel will show. In a few days there will be filed in the Recorder's office a quit-claim deed from Frederick Wacker and wife, transferring the North avenue tract to Jacob Rehm for the consideration of \$21,000, subject to a mortgage on the property amounting to \$30,000 already held by Rehm. The crookedness of the entire transaction is thus straightened out. Rehm furnished the money for the first payment to Wacker, and took a mortgage on the property. Three weeks or so after the first payment has been made he buys the title from Wacker, and is indirectly the purchaser of the city's property. The public should remember the Aldermen who participated in the steal, and also demand the immediate resignation of Mr. Rehm. The Aldermen alone can attend to his case, for Mayor Colvin is as powerless as a child in his hands.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

a particularly busy season is anticipated.

Judge Farwell will be called upon this morn-

riety in the last few days for forgery, was yesterday handed over to Jailer Doyle for safe-

The trial of Nicholas Staaden for arson will be commenced at Wheaton, Monday. The case was continued last spring on account of the absence of a material witness. Thomas R. Gould, who has recently been secured by the prosecution. State's Attorney Reed will conduct the trial, leaving the Criminal Court in the care of his assistant, Mr. Birch.

his assistant, Mr. Birch.

SIMPLE JOHN.

The reporter-hater of the County Board, the gentle boy, McCaffrey, was victumized a few days ago. "It was outrageous," said a comparative stranger to him, "that your Committee should have been charged by The Tubbus with unfarness in the matter of letting the coal contracts. You're an honest man. McCaffrey, and as virtuous as honest! You ought to have annihilated that reporter." McCaffrey's breast swelled at once, and the stranger, feeling his way carefully, suddenly remembered that he was a little short. Nerving himself, the stranger continued, "McCaffrey, loan me a dollar." The boy willed, gave up a dollar, and has since been anxious to find the whereabouts of his admirer. Such is the tale of the party of the second part.

The Commet having heap from.

of his admirer. Such is the tase of the particle of the second part.

The Coroner having been frequently annoyed by the interference of country Justices with the duties of his office, which has entailed a large expense upon the county unnecessarity, has issued the following circular:

I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the County Commissioners expect me to discharge all the duties pertaining to the Coroner's office, particularly to the holding of inquests in this county, and that only in case of my absence, that is, out of the county, or by my particular request, Justices of the Peace can hold inquests. In all cases the Coroner must be notified before any Justice should interfere with his duties.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Emery A. Storrs will lecture before the College of Law this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Butler lectures in this city at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, corner Franklin and Schiller streets, Sunday evening. Subject: The Pope, Prince, and People.

This is the "cheap day" at the Exposition, in consequence of which an immense attendance is expected. President Grant and family will, doubtless, visit the building during the after-

Joseph Weatherley, the English Evangelist, has been speaking this week in different churches in the city to attentive audiences, giving an account of the Moody and Sankey work in Great Britain. He speaks to-morrow morning in the First Congregational Church, to-morrow afternoon in the Washingtonian Home, and to-morrow evening in the First Presbyterian Church, leaving for Washington, D. C., Monday avaning.

The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's The Lecture Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association have arranged for six entertainments to be given in their hall this winter to be known as the Lakeside Course, consisting of concerts by Theodore Thomas, Camilla Urso, Richings-Bernard, Mendelssohn Quintette Club, and readings by Mrs. Scott-Siddons and George Vandenhoff. Reserved-seat tickets for the course have been placed at the low price of \$2.50. ow price of \$2.50.

CRIMINAL.

Deputy-Supt. Mike Hickey was yesterday fined \$3 and costs by Justice DeWolf for assaulting Dennis G. Quion. The case was appealed to the Criminal Court by the Captain.

Thomas Bulger, a young man who has the reputation of being a thief, and whose name has ften appeared in Police Court records, was yesterday afternoon arrested in a junk shop on Clark street while trying to sell two brass beerfaucets. He was locked up in the Armory, and the property awaits an owner. There is not the least doubt in the minds of the police that the property was stolen.

the property was stolen.

A. C. Hesing is among the latest victims to the confidence game. A few evenings ago he was in at Foley's paving the way for his future greatness. While upon the eve of imbining he was suddenly called aside by a stranger who was confident that he would be elected by a large majority. The business of the stranger was to borrow a \$5 bill until the morning. The loan was made without besitation. Mr. Hesing is now a little more particular as to who his friends are.

If August Mahnke dies of the injuries he re-ceived yesterday, then his blood will be on the hands of his companion, Frank Ellert. The two boys are aged respectively 13 and 12 years. two boys are aged respectively 13 and 12 years. They were playing on the prairie in the vicinity of Augusta and Wood streets at about 5 o'clock, when, a dispute arising. Mahnke belabored young Ellert around the body and legs with a whip. Ellert retailated by graving pocket-knife and stabbing Mahnke in the left breast so dangerously that Dr. Wilcke does not think he will survive, owing Dr. whose does not think he will survive, owing to internal hemorrhage. The injured boy was conveyed to the home of his parents at 300 Au-gusta street, and his vicious companion was ar-rested soon afterward at his home, 288 Samuel street, and was locked up in the Chicago Avenue Station. At a late hour last evening Mahuke's condition was remidly growing worse. ondition was rapidly growing worse.

SUBURBAN.

HYDE PARK. About 1:30 yesterday morning the outbuildings of Mr. Scammon's residence, at the corner of Sixty-second street and Woodlawn avenue, in Hyde Park, were found to be on fire, and the alarm was given by ringing the Presbyterian Church bell. It took only a few moments to put out the blaze after the firemen came upon the scene, and the damage was found to be small The origin of the fire is attributed to incendia-ism. Mr. Scammon was away from home at the time.

The Truly Successful Business Man Does Not Proclaim It from the

House-Tops.
The most beautiful and expensive card photographs are being furnished at the uniform price of \$3 per dozen by E. L. Brand & Co., mtroducers and inventors of the celebrated "Bas Engagements for sittings should be secured in sdvance. Studios, 596 Wabash av. Ladies' and children's pictures a specialty.

Our Prices Talk. Our Prices Talk.
We shall continue to offer our gods at jobbers'
prices, and mean the figures on everygarment shall be
our "Best Advertisers," speaking at unquestionable
argument in favor of our claim on the public patron-

age.

Every piece of goods in our entre stock is marked in plain figures, which is the ore invariable price asked, and none other received. We merely invite an examination, of all interested, and shall esteem it a privilege to show what we are doing, whether one may wish to buy or merely examine our stock. privilege to show want we are doing, whether one may wish to buy or merely examine our stock.

We are selling a good fall overloat for \$3.75. Our cassimere pants, cut in the latestityle, range in price from \$4 to \$3; business suits from \$4 to \$30, and every article of clothing or furnishing goods at the very lowest possible price.

A. J. NUTTING,

C. O. D. Clothier, 184 and 186 State street.

Jacksonville, Florida, Excursion. The two lines from Chicago, via Indianapolis and the Louisville route, commenceOct. 1 to sell excur-sion tickets to Jacksonville, Fla, and return, good unation turces to Jacksonville, Fis, and return, good un-til June 1, 1876.

Two daily trains from Chicago, with Pullman ears, through without change from Louisville.

Address E. Gallup, Gerral Western Passenger Agent, Chicago, for circular giving full information.

Stovis.

Dealers wishing to find such favorities as the Domestic Cook, for soft coal, American or Radiant Home Base-Burner, for hard coal, should call at the sales-room of Tibbals, Shirk a whitehead, Nos. 42 and 44 Lake street. They make the Reysione range in all styles and sizes, and have | patent soft-coal heater that is attracting considerable attention.

The Very Best Photographs are taken by Gentile, No. 103 State street, corner of Washington. They are clearer and bolder than those taken by any other artist in the city, and at more moderate prices. Access by first elevator in the world.

The Through Sunday's Express for Omaha and San Fracisco will run over the Chicago, Burlington & Quinty Railroad. Tickets via the C., R. I. & P. R. R. and the C. & N. W. B. B. are good

dent, Mr. MacVeagh. Summary of the Work of the Year-The Good Accomplished.

Improvement of the Fire Department--The Water Supply.

Calling in Gen. Shale---rThe Pumping-Engines.

Preparing a New Charter--- The Bogus Election.

Let the Association Live.

The meeting of the Citizens' Association last evening was attended by only four members of that body, including President MacVeagh. In view of this fact, the minority adjourned until next Tuesday evening, when, it is expected, an election of officers will be held. The following address by President MacVeagh will be read on the occasion:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION : Your Executive Committee have instructed me to give this

the occasion:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION: Your Executive Committee have instructed me to give this evening a review of the past year's work of the Association, and the Committee's estimate of the value of the Association in the future. The mission of the Association in the future. The mission of the Association is a long-time one. The vices of the City and County Government have penetrated into the fibre. It has taken many years to develop them, and it will require considerable time to conquer them. The first year of the Association was largely preliminary, one of the leading accomplishments being the establishment of the policy and character of the Association. The Association was first organized, then its policy was determined upon, and after that it required a year of watchful adherence to that policy to fix and establish its character. That character now being fixed, I shall cutmerate its THIEE LEADING FEATURES:

\*\*First\*\*—It is thoroughly non-partissan.

Second—It is no respecter of persons. It will grind private axes for no man or set of men, nor will it pamper their ill-temper and personal animosity. On the other hand, it will neither refuse nor discourage the aid of any man nor set of men. If feels its work to be purely a public trust.

Third—It is the careful, deliberate, studious, laborious, watchful adherence to these three leading characteristics of the Association that will secure in proper time the accomplishment of all its work, and preserve it from the disasters which have befallen similar organizations in other great cities.

\*\*Another Accomplishment of all its work, and preserve it from the disasters which have befallen similar organizations in other great cities.

\*\*Another Accomplishment of all its work, and preserve them throughout the year, and preserved them ready for service whenever judiciously summoned. The great fire of 1871 lid not beget reform because there was no Citizens' Association. The July fire did beget reform because there was a Citizens' Association and the imp

good may cone to our wretchedly-governed city and county.

Thus we had over to our successors a public sentiment ripe for active reform and an Association of proved influence and power. The Association, notwithstandingall the criticism it has met, suits the temper of the geople and the conscientiousness of the public agrees when the Association claims to represent a controling constituency. It is an established power in the city, and if you piace its management in proper hand the Association is amply adequate to the important work yet to be done. Though the Association might have well spent the first year in establishing and predug its system and power, its usefulness is also illustated by

tion might have well apent the first year in establishing and preving its system and power, its usefulness is also illustated by

ITB DIRECT WORK IN CITY REFORM.

Let me recal some of the work:

First—The new fire limits.

Second—The settlement of the insurance difficulty in a manner which brought complete relief to the property and credit to the city, and at the same time aided the insurance interest in its important reforms.

Thurd—The improvement of the Fire Department. The plan of bringing Gen. Shaler to Chicago was partly related toto the removal of the insurance embargo. The Association induced him to come here, though the conditions were unavoidably such that very few thought thashe could be persuaded to accept; and if his coming had been for no other purpose than to assist in restoring the harmony now established with the msurance increst, it would still have been a most important and profitable event. But Gen. Shaler was brough' has not only for this, but especially to import and approfitable event. But Gen. Shaler was brough' has not only for this, but especially to import and any to fully profit by his great experience and distinguished ability, we are aware that in inducing the authorities to receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be impractically in the authorities of receive him at all, we accomplished what was thought at the time to be im

tich with and work in the Fire Department, though unwisely heiged in and unfairly hampered, as it was, had

TWO IMPORTANT COMPREHENSIVE RESULTS.

First—It put upon record, and even considerably impressed upon the public mind, an irrefutable statement of the needs of the Fire Department, and of what Chicago must do to bring her Fire Department up to the necessary standard in extent and excellence. This statement by Gen. Shaler is the result of the careful investigation and thought of the ablest expert we have knowledge of, and it is asfe for me to add that it fully agrees with and is fully indorsed by the Fire Department in inpulse and a direction which it has not ceased to feel any day since. It is a fact that our Fire Department has been considerably improved in the past year, and while the presence and help of Gen. Shaler gave a start and direction to that improvement, it is but justice to the Chief Marshal and his assistants and to the whole uniformed force to say that they are believed to have been fully in accord with the system of Gen. Shaler, which they wall knew was only and simply the best results of the progress and development that had been going on all wer the country in the art of fire-stringuishing. It is a subject for congratulation that the management of the Fire Department is at length in one man's hasds, and it is a compliment to our charter of 1875 that out city authorities were forced to borrow their idea from that charter, and apply it to the Fire and Police Espartments. Of course they did it to bolster up the basard charter under which they are now assuming to act, and with a view to deceiving the people by the appearance of real reform; but though the had not the wisdom to borrow the idea complete, even the imperfect illustration of some of the excellencies of the charter of 1876 will in due time help to increase the demand for its adoption.

Before quitting the Fire Department let me say that

GEN. SHALER LEFT CHICAGO
because he had accomplished all tast he could
do at that time, under the then "regime,"
and that he left, willing to return at reasonable call to
spend without further remuneration the other few
months of his expected stay. THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

spend without further remuneration the sther few months of his expected stay.

THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

In all its intercourse with this Department the Association found its own anxiety to improve he water system fully matched by that of the officials in charge; and while the agitation we have sirred up in relation to our water supply und the very important attention we gave the subject have resulted in much advantage to the city, we believe the water officials are as well pieased with our interference as we are with their co-operation. The water-distribution-system of this city now approaching completion is a largely conceived and simirable plan, the general ideas and scope of which are greatly admired. Our investigations led us to confine our attempts of improvement to three points of detail,

\*First—The use by the Board of Public Works of the \$200,000 appropriated for new water-pips after the July fire, and the adequacy of the amount, We became satisfied that the amount was all that ould be properly expended before frost would postione the work, and that it was being applied in the most effective manner for the immediate protection of tie city.

\*Second—The sufficiency of the water supply in the business district north of Jackson street.

The July fire proved the deficiency in the supply in the business district north of Jackson street.

The July fire proved the deficiency in the supply in the business district north of Jackson street in the supply was ample while the Fire Department and insurance interest maintained that it was deficient. Mathematics and assertions had been exhausted on both sides, when the Citzens' Association gained the consent of the atthorities to decide the question by a practical test. This was made, as you all know, in the presence of Gen. Shair; the two departments, the necessary cemmittees, and many citizens. The results were published. They demonstrated the inadequacy of the supply in the best supplied and most valuable part of the city. The questions were as to the size of pipe nee

and their report, now published, fully confirms the result of the important water-test.

Third—The quality and adequacy of the pumping engines. In a system of direct supply like ours the pumping engines are of vital importance. And there being a good deal of uneasiness in our community touching the city engines, the Association engaged a committee of distinguished hydraulic engineers, selected from the whole country, to make a thorough test of the pumping engines, and to report also on some related matters. Their report is now published in pamphlet form, and testifies to the exceedingly thorough, selectifies and laborious tests made by the The re-

related matters. Their report is now published in pamphlet form, and testifies to the exceedingly thorough, scientific, and laborious tests made by them. The results of the test are: first, that the engines, though not up to the standard in economy, are fully up to all their claims in capacity and general excellence; second, that, even after the new pumping-works on the West Side are completed, we are still materially shut off of our proper pumping power, and that we should have another pair of engines at once; and, third, that inches should be the minimum size of pipe laid in the city, except that in some unfrequent instances, under judicious engineering, a 6-inch pipe might be used.

the city, except that in some unfrequent instances, under judicious engineering, a 6-inch pipe might be used.

Thus, through Gen. Shaler on the other, the Citizens' Association has placed upon record with the best ability in the country the actual conditions and actual needs of the Fire and Water Departments of the city. These records are made, are fully accepted by the two Departments, and cannot be gainsaid.

They are certain to serve as standards; nor are they only records even now, for it as fact that both in the water-supply and Fire Departments important improvements have been made during the past year, and it is not too much to say that in the matter of fire protection in the city a new era has already begun.

Among the other matters relative to fire protection in the city a new era has already begun.

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Among the other matters relative to fire protection in the city a new era has already begun.

Among the other matters relative to fire protection in the city a new era has already begun.

Among the other matters relative to fire protection in the city and the control of the first things we did was the clearing out of

STREETS IN THE LUMBER DISTRICTS,

which we found were largely occupied with immber, and were threatening in a frightful manner the destruction of the city. We, at the same time, induced the Board of Underwriters to forbid the insuring of lumber piled in the streets. The subject of the utilization of the stationary steam power along the river and the tugs received considerable attention, and was the subject of able investigation and report by an excellent committee. These case enlargements of the appliances of the Fire Department were brought to the attention of the authorities, but they were not further pressed. First, because the Association was full of work, and, secondly, because the Association and officials of the city.

THE BUILDING LAW
had our attention early in the year, and during a period o

charter, would adopt the Building law by itself. We still think such would be the case.

TAXATION.

This important subject has justly received a large share of our attention. An able Committee on Taxation was early appointed, consisting of Messrs. A. J. Gallowsy, E. G. Mason, and Robert Law. This Committee did some of the most able and thorough work of the year. The Executive Committee was in time able to join them, and with the aid of various other gentlemen gave the subject much time and consideration. The people are more or less aware of the defects of our present systems of assessments and collections of the city and county taxes; but few, now-ever, are in the least aware of the difficulties surrounding a reform. We found the preliminary obstacles to be the so-called "Bill 300," with its spurious special system for the city and township organization under which the county was taxed, and under which the city would fall if "Bill 300" were repealed. We believed one system as bad as the other, and the reform which we formulated and attempted to carry out involved the repeal of "Bill 300," the abolition of township organization in Cook County, and the erection in their place of a new and simple system of one Assessor and one assessment for the county and city, and one Collector, the County Treasurer; one place to pay all taxes whatsoever; one tax-receipt, and with appliances and provisions that would largely secure a rational and economical assessment, and a certain, economical, and convenient collection.

We prepared the necessary laws, and were received with kindness by the Legislature, but it after a while venient collection.

We prepared the necessary laws, and were received with kindness by the Legislature, but it after a while developed that "Bill 300" could not be repealed, because so many citizens were operating under it to their satisfaction. We also discovered a difficulty in the way of

adoins the inster would teave the parks helpiess. We did not wish to meddle with the parks, nor oppress the country townships, where a strong opposition arose to abolition, nor could we have carried the measure in a popular vote against those two interests. While these difficulties must be avoided, they present no insurmountable obstacles, especially since Chicago has been obliged to abandon "Bill 300." But by the time these they had all been made clear it was iso has to clear legislative session to mature those parts of the new system required to avoid the difficulties. The Association can accomplish this important reform at the next meeting of the Legislature. Supposing, therefore, that the city would continue under "Bill 300" we assisted the Comptroller and the Law Department to pass through the Legislature such amendments to that bill as they thought would answer the objections of the courts, and enable the city to collect what was already assessed of the next two years. The courts would not, however, it now appears, consider the defects of "Bill 300" avoidable, and the city has been forced to abandon it altogether. We carried through the Lawlature new or two other things consider the defects of "Bill 300" avoidable, and the city has been forced to abandon it altogether. We carried through the Legislature one or two other things in the interest of tax reform, but the main scheme of the Association is yet unaccomplianed.

EEONGANIZATION OF THE CITY.

We were carly made aware that the Association must concentrate itself to the reorganization of the must concentrate itself to the reorganization of the

we were serry made aware that the Association must concentrate itself to the reorganization of the city under the new charter. We were drawn to act promptly, because we found that some of the most necessary reforms for the protection of life, property, and commercial credit were really impossible under the old charter. The system of Boards, the innumerable grooves and ruits into which affairs had worked themselves, the utter absence of responsibility where power was vested, the confirmed habit among good citizens of refusing offices because they either had no prominence or no power, the general viciousness and inefficacy of a system that had grown up pisce-meal out of the squabbles of politicians, and with scarcely a suggestion of political science or homest thought from the beginning to er i,—all this wretched system had at last brought abov "dicial habits quite as bad as the system itself. W. found that we might as well expect to gather firs from thistice as permanant reform from such a City Government.

We might and did secure some reform, but not a tithe of what was needed. We at first believed the city should organize under the charter of 1872. We hought that law could be chought the charter of 1872.

mast reform from such a City Government.

We might and did secure some reform, but not a tithe of what was needed. We at first believed the city should organize under the charter of 1872. We thought that law could be changed by amendmenta into a proper charter, and of course it could have been if the Legislature had seen fit. We accordingly presented to the Council a petition with 15,000 signatures, asking it to submit this law to a vote of the people. The Council was obliged by law to grant such a petition, but it resisted this clear right of the people as far as possible, out of repugnance to their idea of reform. The same Council, however, a few months later, when the amendments and therefore the law of 1872 had been abandoned by us, evaded, through the foulest slough of fraud a city ever saw, in an attempt to sever this very same charter and fasten it on the city—for they had found out meanwhile that what had shocked them by its semblance to reform was in reality bad to their hearts content. Can any good come from such a Nazarch as that?

For several weeks before the petition was presented and for several months afterward the Association devoted fully half of its time to perfecting

THE NEW CHARTER and passing it through the Legislature. This work was by no means confined to the Executive Committee. Numerous genilemen of the city assisted us, and as I now review this part of the Association work I can easily believe that no charter for a great city ever received more earnest, careful, laborious, and studious attention than that which grew into the charter of 1875. During the progress of the work the plan arose of putting the new charter into the form of a new law, instead of not the amended law of 1872. This was never in the least a question of substance,—it was only a question of both forms, with the understanding that we should try the Legislature, and whichever it seemed most likely to adopt should be pressed. We first tried the amendments, and subsequently with drew them in favor of the new bill; and th

no one would then favor that charter unamended; and few could, but for the discovery by certain officials that it was after all

A PROPERLY VICTOUS LAW,

notwithstanding their first fright at its reform appear, ance. When the election came, though comparatively few of our friends voted, we easily defeated the charter of 1872 by a vote of almost three to one. Then the greatest cheep reacality ever seen in a city election took place, and the city charter was counted in.

Thus arose the next important work of the Association, and, it some respects, the most important work it has undertaken. Charter and reorganization passed temporarily out of sight, and the right of election came to the front. It became the duty of the Association to test the question for the honest people of the city whether they possessed the last right of peaceful resort. It mattered little for the time being what the question at the election was; the issue raised by these utterly gross and abandoned frauds became of paramount concern. It is true that the charter carried was the worst in principle and form ever proposed for a great city at any time or in any country; but worse than the charter graried was the fraud that carried it, a fraud marked by some features that distinguish it as exceptionally dangerous to the city. The first of these features was the insolence displayed to the people by the perpetrators, and the contempt for their power and intelligence. They so despised the people that they resorted to no niceties in their fraud. It was coarse and abandoned. It was coarse and abandoned of the people that they resorted to no niceties in their fraud. It was coarse and abandoned of the people that they resorted to no niceties in their fraud. It was coarse and abandoned so the people where they counted in one of their largest majorities they did not pay the people the poor respect of a ticket-peddler until nearly noon. They made no pretense of polling votes. The people voted, and they "staffed" and "counted." Only the gamblers, who, it appe

commination that is led by some me ty. Were, then, these frauds a mere a there, as might have been expected, somewhere in the background? If

original countaries of the case, as we could not lait to proceed against this flagrant and unheard-of contempt of court. The violation of the injunction was tresorted to, to culminate and complete the election frands. The trick was not different in morals to the "stuffing" and "counting" on election night, but it was raised to a somewhat nicer intellectual grade by the co-operation of a more trained athlity.

I cannot quit this subject without expressing my sense of the people's obligations to Judge Lawrence and Mr. Pence for their eminently able conduct of these difficuit cases. They have acted rather as public-spirited citizens than as retained counsel, and have devoted their fine ability and valuable time far out of proportion to any compensation which either we proposed to make them or they were willing to accept. Of the past year I have not time to refer further to the work; but I must again remind you for the take of the encouragement it gives as to the future usefulness of the Association that you now have an Association that has formed the habit of really working. Not only is it possible to have an Executive Committee that will be industrious, but it is now proven by the experience of a year that your Committee can call to its aid for all special work the best ability the city contains, and that it can have that aid abundantly. Your Executive Committee, taught by its experience of the value and power of the Association, are profoundly anxious for its favorable continuance. The city needs the Association. There is very much to be done for the people which this Association has the method and the power to do.

CHICAGO SHOULD EE ORGANIZED, without unnecessary delay, under the charter of 1975,—the best great city charter ever yet enacted into law, Our tax system should be traconstructed and advantage taken of the work already done in that direction. The Fire Department, now so willing to serve the people in the best manner, should be wisely assisted and supported.

The Board of Public Works should be added a

The Board of Public Works should be sided and encouraged in improving the water supply for the protection of our property and credit. The smoke nuisance should be taken well in hand,—something already having been done.

The city is to be repayed, and a "job" is in contemplation. It needs the Association to see that when Chicago is repayed it shall be done in the most improved manner and honestly. The Police Administration of this city is simply absurd, and must be reformed in a permanent manner. The building of the Court-Hone, unless watched by this Association, and watched thoroughly, will be the greatest piece of robbery and corruption ever seen West of the Alleghenies.

watched thoroughly, will be the greatest piece of robbery and corruption ever seen West of the Alleghenies.

THE CITY COUNCIL AND COUNTE BOARD are shout equally prolific in outrages upon the people, and need the constant supervision of an Association such as this has now grown to be. Each week produces some new specimen of rascality in one of these boards: abstract jobs, contract jobs, lligal salary jobs, the well established trade in franchises, and the whole motley troops of rascalities will march by as usual from year's end to year's and, unless haited by some Citizens' Association.

These are some of the things to be done, and which make some of the reasons for vigorously continuing this Association. Let me ask you to also recall those general reasons that urged the people a year ago to organize this Association, for they are all reasons for continuing it. And to these let us add the reasons for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason for continuing it. And to these let us add the reason should not continue such a work, even when it has been successful, 'then public plunderers would be right in thinking that there is in Chicago, notwithstanding the flourishes of the past year, no real regard for pure and efficient government. My friends, it would be doubly and trebly dangerous now to be without the Citizens' Association.

Those of us who feel obliged to retire from the management of this Association on, retire only after we have exhausted our possible leisure in its behalf. We leave the management of this Association represents the honest citizens, and therefore alone it has power. Its power is large and pure, and we who now r

JEFF DAVIS.

An Interview with Him at Leaven-worth-His Fear of Boing Misrepre-sented.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 17.—Jeff Davis, who has been attending a fair at Kansas City, was interviewed by a representative of the Leavenworth Times. After the necessary intro-duction, the conversation was opened by the re-porter, who asked Mr. Davis how he liked the West, at least that portion which he had passed, "Well," replied he, speaking slowly, and with apparent difficulty, "I have not had an opportuapparent difficulty, "I have not had an opposite not of forming much of an idea of it; yet the impressions received so far have been extremely favorable. The West possesses wonderful recuperative powers, and the rapidity with which it has recovered from the grasshopper depredahas recovered from the grasshopper depreda-tions of last spring is encouraging.

R.—It must have given you much pleasure to meet in the course of your present tour those old friends and companions with whom you were

formerly associated.

Mr. D.—It did, indeed; yet I did not expect the cordial reception I bave so far met.

R.—How far do you intend to presecute your

R.—How far do you intend to presente your journey?

Mr. D.—Only to Denver.

During the course of the conversation the reporter referred to the Ohio election, the currency question, and the condition of the colored men in the South. Mr. Davis, however, was not willing to be interrogated upon these subjects, stating that he was determined to give no opinion whatever in regard to them, for feer of being misrepresented.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 17.—Jefferson Davis and party left the city this morning on a special car for Denver.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 18-1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, clear or fair weath er, low but slowly rising temperature, easterly to southerly winds, with frost in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and the northern portion of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.

CRICAGO, Sept. 17.

Time. |Bar. |Thr |Hu. | Wind. |Rain Wither.

6:53 s. m. 30.11 44 84 N. W., brisk. . 04 L'train.
11:18 s. m. 30.14 50 65 N., fresh. Thring.
2:00 p. m. 30.14 50 65 N., fresh. Fair.
3:55 p. m. 30.14 50 65 N., brisk. Cloudy.
9:00 p. m. 30.14 48 73 N., fresh. Cloudy.
10:18 p. m. 30.14 48 73 N., fresh. Cloudy. Maximum thermometer, 55; minimum, 43.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17—Midnight. Station. | Bar . | Thr | Rain | Wind. | Weather.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 17 .- The Weish National Scranton, Pa., Sept. 17.—The Weish National Eisteddofod continues with great success. Gov. Hartranft presided yesterday. At the afternoon session fully 8,000 people were present, listening to the several choirs, numbering from 200 to 300 persons each, in their competition for the prize in the choral singing. The piece selected for the contest was "Rise Up. Arise," from Mendelssohn's "St. Paul." In the evening, when an immense throug was in attendance, the same piece was sune by the united choirs, numbering an immense throng was in attendance, the piece was sung by the united choirs, num 1,500 persons.

Try the Wire-Quilted Shoe once for yourself or boys, They outwar two pair of any others, Wiswal & Greene have a large stock, No. 76 State street, or No. 131 Twenty-second street. Pianos and Organs.

Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Grand, Square, and Upright and Smith's American Organs can be found only at W. W. Kimball's, corner State and Adams streets, Chicago.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN — RATHBORNE — Thursday evening, Sept. 16, at the Central Presbyterian Church, Cinem-nati, O., by the Sev. O. A. Hills, Mr. J. Ash Baldwin, of this city, and Miss Jessie E. Rathborne, of Cinem-nati. No cards.

AUCTION SALES. BY G. P. GORE & CO.,

On Saturday, Sept. 18, at 9 o'clock, The Largest Stock and Best A Was Offered in This Me Parior and Chamber Set, Wardrobe Bels and Wood-Top Bureau, Karble and Wood-Top Bureau, Karble and Wood-Top Bureau, Karble and Wood-Top Bureau, Karble and Wood-Top Hall Trees, Walnut Bedstead, latest via W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Walnut Kitchen and Breakfast Tables, Kitchen and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Side Boards, Franch and Grand Chairs, Side Boards, Franch and Grand Plate Mirrors, Mattresses, Woodman, Clohairs, Clothes Bars, Parker and San Deska, Show Cases, Floor Oil Cloth, Capa Bed Springs, Counters, Bars, Ber Coles, Pianos.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., A DRY GOODS TWO MORE GRAND SALES THIS WEE

Tuesday, Sept. 21, and The

towels, napkins gents' and ladies' hadders' crash, etc.

Au elegant assortment of men's, byps', sid whats, caps, and turbans, fall styles and fins good.

The largest and best line men's, women, misses' cotton hosiery offered this seaco.

New attractions in gloves, gauntlets, and missing the seacon of the city, including every grate variety of men's, women's, misses', and children's Also, men's, boys', and youthat suspenders.

variety of men's, women's, misses', and children's, boys', and youths' suspender.

Our two and three-ply goods cannot be sure the city, and our cotton chains are of the met the pattern. Sales promptly at 9:30 a.m.

G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers, 68 and 70 Way. Grain, For-lined, Kip, Calf, Kip Goat, Beaver, and Serge

AT AUCTION, BY CATALOGUE On Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 9 1-2 a.m. man

BOOTS & SHOER

Also, a full line of Men's, Women's, at Misses' Rubber Goods.

This will be the LARGEST SALE of the Control of season, and an ELEGANT AS OUR OWN also on sale.

GEO. P. SORE & CO., 63 and 70 Walnutes. OUR OWN MAKE SUCKER BOOTS I

THURSDAY, SEPT. 23. The following items are among the special constraints for the second Thursday's sale of the second An entirely new and distinct sale from that of The lay, 21st. CLOTHING.

A new and attractive line of Fall and Winter Colling, in men's, boys', and youths' wear, slylid gods after and medium grades, and must be closed. Plain and Ribbed Merino and Shetland Underso. Full line of Woolen Hostery, 100 dozens, for brellas, the best yet offered, Wool and Furlish the and Plush Caps and Turbans.
Gents' and Ladies' Linen Handkerchifs of enquality and finish.
Full and attractive lines Fancy Goods, Busing Edgings and Lavertions, Silk Bands and Sasta Istons, Silver-Plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons, Gents' Suspenders.

tens, is men's, women's, missee', and children we.

ARPETS.

New and choice patterns for this sale in terision double chain goods, also a fresh line of our own less byl all wool goods.

Bales open 930 s.m. Carpet sales, 11 octoby pent.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabsons. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

BUTTERS & CO'S REGULAR SATURDAY SAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITUI MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY Saturday Morning, Sept. 18, at 9:30 of

By order of HENRY S. HAAS, proprieter of the Not York Money Loan Office, 130 Clark-st., MONDAY, Sept. 20, morning and svening, is BUTTERS & CO. S auction house, 100 Medisones, noneneing at 10 a, 10, and 7½ p, m. The whole copressing a very large collection of every variety goods, in which with be found Fine Gold and six watches, Fine Gold Chains and Lawley in every sriety; Diamond Pine, Rings, and Latine Sets; as stock of Pratedware, Tes Service, Spoons, Exemptions, Castors, etc.; Splendid French Manuel Class, Musical Instruments, Opera Glassos, Revolving to gether with a large variety of Merchandiss, W.M. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctions.

Butters & Co.'s Tuesday Sales, At 108 Madison-st., Sept. 21, at 9:30 of A very desirable line of CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

Also a fine line of Boots, Shoes, and Furs. CARRIAGE SALE, Tnesday morning, Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at 22, 143 East Monroe-et.
Handsome, well-built, and stylish new Top Bagie.
Fine Sliding-Seat Wagon, with full Leather Top.
Two-seat first-class Democrat Wagon.
Open Buggles, Arst-class work. Phaetons.
Single and Double Harnesses.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auditsen.

By JAS. P. MCNAMARA & CO. 27 East Washington-st. BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION We will sell on Tuesday morning, Sept. II, at the o'clock, the largest and best stock offered this season of

BOOTS & SHOES We shall have a special line of the only and original SUCKER BOOTS, manufactured specially for sales. NO OTHERS ARE OFNUIRE. Also a full line of City Philadelphia and Rev 106 Goods, without reserve, and several Jobbert and Review of Statistics of Statist

By S. DINGEE & CO. THIS DAY, AT 10 A. New and Handsome Parlor, Library Dining, and Office Furniture.

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Second-band Furniture, 25 W. G. Tolles
Ware, Crockery, Glassware, and General MovaFive cases assorted C. C. Ware, Eve Case
Rockingham Ware. In open lota, also contains
private residences removed for convenience of

By L. ROCKWELL & CO. THIS DAY (Saturday, Sept. 18, 1875, or 10 s. m., we will close out to the highest t mainder of a large lot of all kinds of

CARPETS, Consigned by Eastern manufacturers, Ales, 6. took new and second-hand Furniture, and Bedroom Suit, Deaks, Other Furniture, Cables, etc., etc.

L. BOOKWEEL & Co.

By H. CHADWICK & CO. 196 and 197 East Res This morning, Sept. 16, at 10 cylock, will be a separate to the separate saveriment of Parley, Chamber, as foom Furniture, Show Cases, Lounges, Corock See Chairs, Easy Chairs, Ol Painting, Colon, Chairs, Law Chairs, Carlotte and Tables takes on chattel more many than the same of the separate takes as chattel more many than the same chattel more man

VOLUM

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INVESTMEN Perfect Sec TABLE of incre-cates," secured on ins Interest, pay-ments, at the rate

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> 80 and 82 I OLDEST AND I Paid Up Capi Surplus Fund

Deposits, Three and Business exclusively Interest paid on Depo

Commends to the A

Its Real Estate Mortga \$1,000, yielding 8 and 9 They are secured by me state of not less than have, in addition, the is and the advantage of Bank to the collection of The property, value, are thoroughly investis seas of moderate me income, are offered as income, are offered as ble investment. 105 Clark-et. (Me CHICAGO MO

JOHN H. First-class faciliti MONEY CHAND MORTGA

202 L

MONEY At lowest rates on in Chicago, and farms in DINN

White Fre Decorated Porcelain Best Whit Parisian G WHICH WI EXTRAC

BAR MOND A. : 278 ST RECEIV

Western Star 17 Sou Pursuant to an order Dounty, this day entere has Western Star Metal Froposals at the office Canal-st., Chicago, un about, for the purchase soot, for the purchase soot, machinery, master souths, choses in action arty of said company of counts, Schedulev of apacted by bidders at if for resity and personal is submitted to the Country, believe to the Country of the Co

J. L. HISH, Solicitor STOVES A CUSHING'S TUBULA HEATE

he largest church or a Traveling

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